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(54) Title: REGULATION OF HUMAN PROTEIN DISULFIDE ISOMERASE-LIKE ENZYME

(57) Abstract. Reagents which regulate human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme and reagents which bind to human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme gene products can play a role in preventing, ameliorating, or correcting dysfunctions or disorders including, but not limited to, cancer, diabetes, and obesity.

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REGULATION OF HUMAN PROTEIN DISULFIDE ISOMERASE-LIKE ENZYME

5 TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to the area of regulation of human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme to provide therapeutic effects.

10 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Cells contain a number of proteins known as molecular chaperones or foldases. U.S. Patent 6,001,632. These molecules catalyze the folding of newly synthesized proteins, prevent aggregation and improper glycosylation, and remove denatured proteins. Although they do not become part of the final structure, they are important in the assembly of proteins or their subunits into larger, more complex structures. In the absence of chaperones and foldases, misfolded proteins are quickly degraded by intracellular proteases.

20 Foldases, such as protein disulfide isomerase (PDI), are specialized enzymes which carry out rate-limiting covalent steps in protein folding. These enzymes are most abundant in cells actively synthesizing secreted proteins which are major components of the ER lumen. Tasanen *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 267, 11513-19, 1992) and may constitute 1-2% of eukaryotic cellular proteins. Although incubation of reduced 25 unfolded proteins in buffers with defined ratios of oxidized and reduced thiols can lead to native conformation, the rate of folding is slow and the attainment of native conformation decreases proportionately to the size and number of cysteines in the protein. In contrast, PDI in the eukaryotic ER is much more efficient in carrying out the enzymatic pairing and oxidation of cysteines.

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Human PDI is a resident endoplasmic reticulum protein which mediates the formation of disulfide bonds in recently synthesized proteins. *Chen et al., Br. J. Haematol.* 90, 425-31, 1995. PDI has recently been localized additional sites. Catalytically active PDI also has been localized to the plasma membrane of 5 mammalian cells and platelets. PDI is also released from activated and inactivated platelets. *Id.* PDI catalyzes the reversible formation and isomerization of disulfide bonds, thus promoting correct protein folding. *Id.; Essex et al., Blood* 86, 2168-73, 1995.

10 The activity of PDI is extremely concentration-dependent under certain conditions. PDI can promote the misfolding and aggregation of its substrates. When PDI is present at high concentrations relative to substrate, it acts a chaperone, increasing the yield of properly folded protein, and inhibiting substrate aggregation. In contrast when PDI is present at substoichiometric concentrations relative to substrate, it 15 facilitates aggregation and inhibits proper protein folding. *Sideraki & Gilbert, Biochem.* 39, 1180-88, 2000.

20 PDI plays an important role in platelet responses. PDI has been shown to mediate platelet aggregation and secretion. PDI is further postulated to promote wound healing by facilitating the proper folding of proteins important for tissue remodeling. Essex & Li, *Br. J. Haematol.* 104, 448-54, 1999.

25 PDI also has been implicated tumor cell proliferation. Tumor cells responsive to the potent antiproliferative Tissue Growth Factor β 1 (TGF β 1) also down regulate PDI expression when treated with TGF β 1. TGF β 1-resistant tumor cells, however do not alter their pattern of PDI expression after treatment with TGF β 1. PDI is postulated to interfere with TGF β 1 activity by either altering the folding of the TGF β 1 receptor or the TGF β 1 molecule itself. *Sipes et al., Cell Growth & Diff.* 1, 241-46, 1990.

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Because of the importance of PDI in a variety of cellular processes, there is a need in the art to identify additional related molecules which can be regulated to provide therapeutic effects.

5 **SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION**

It is an object of the invention to provide reagents and methods of regulating a human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme. This and other objects of the invention are provided by one or more of the embodiments described below.

10

One embodiment of the invention is a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

15

amino acid sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2,

amino acid sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:29,

20

the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2; and

the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:29.

25

Yet another embodiment of the invention is a method of screening for agents which decrease extracellular matrix degradation. A test compound is contacted with a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

30

amino acid sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2,

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amino acid sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:29,

5 the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2; and

the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:29.

Binding between the test compound and the protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme 10 polypeptide is detected. A test compound which binds to the protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide is thereby identified as a potential agent for decreasing extracellular matrix degradation. The agent can work by decreasing the activity of the protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme.

15 Another embodiment of the invention is a method of screening for agents which decrease extracellular matrix degradation. A test compound is contacted with a polynucleotide encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide, wherein the polynucleotide comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

20 — nucleotide sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1,

25 nucleotide sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:28,

the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1; and

the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:28.

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- 5 -

Binding of the test compound to the polynucleotide is detected. A test compound which binds to the polynucleotide is identified as a potential agent for decreasing extracellular matrix degradation. The agent can work by decreasing the amount of the protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme through interacting with the protein disulfide
5 isomerase-like enzyme mRNA.

Another embodiment of the invention is a method of screening for agents which regulate extracellular matrix degradation. A test compound is contacted with a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:
10

amino acid sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2,

15 amino acid sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:29,

the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2; and

20 the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:29.

A protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme activity of the polypeptide is detected. A test compound which increases protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme activity of the polypeptide relative to protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme activity in the absence of the test compound is thereby identified as a potential agent for increasing extracellular matrix degradation. A test compound which decreases protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme activity of the polypeptide relative to protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme activity in the absence of the test compound is thereby identified as a potential agent for decreasing extracellular matrix degradation.
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Even another embodiment of the invention is a method of screening for agents which decrease extracellular matrix degradation. A test compound is contacted with a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme product of a polynucleotide which comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

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nucleotide sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1,

10 nucleotide sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:28,

the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1; and

the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:28.

15

Binding of the test compound to the protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme product is detected. A test compound which binds to the protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme product is thereby identified as a potential agent for decreasing extracellular matrix degradation.

20

Still another embodiment of the invention is a method of reducing extracellular matrix degradation. A cell is contacted with a reagent which specifically binds to a polynucleotide encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide or the product encoded by the polynucleotide, wherein the polynucleotide comprises a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of:

25

nucleotide sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1,

30

nucleotide sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:28,

the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1; and

the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:28.

5

Protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme activity in the cell is thereby decreased.

The invention thus provides a human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme which can be used to identify test compounds which may act, for example, as agonists or antagonists at the enzyme's active site. Human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme and fragments thereof also are useful in raising specific antibodies which can block the enzyme and effectively reduce its activity.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

15

Fig. 1 shows the DNA-sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:1).

Fig. 2 shows the amino acid sequence deduced from the DNA-sequence of Fig.1 (SEQ ID NO:2).

Fig. 3 shows the amino acid sequence of the protein identified by SwissProt Accession No. Q10057 (SEQ ID NO:3).

25 Fig. 4 shows the amino acid sequence of pfam/hmm/thioredo (SEO ID NO:4).

Fig. 5 shows the DNA-sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:5).

30 Fig. 6 shows the DNA-sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide (SEO ID NO:6).

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Fig. 7 shows the DNA-sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:7).

5 Fig. 8 shows the DNA-sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:8).

Fig. 9 shows the DNA-sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:9).

10 Fig. 10 shows the DNA-sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:10).

15 Fig. 11 shows the DNA-sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:11).

Fig. 12 shows the DNA-sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:12).

20 Fig. 13 shows the DNA-sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:13).

Fig. 14 shows the DNA-sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:14).

25 Fig. 15 shows the DNA-sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:15).

30 Fig. 16 shows the DNA-sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:16).

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Fig. 17 shows the DNA-sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:17).

Fig. 18 shows the DNA-sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:18).

Fig. 19 shows the DNA-sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:19).

10 Fig. 20 shows the DNA-sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:20).

Fig. 21 shows the DNA-sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:21).

15 Fig. 22 shows the DNA-sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:22).

Fig. 23 shows the DNA-sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:23).

20 Fig. 24 shows the DNA-sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:24).

Fig. 25 shows the DNA-sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:25).

25 Fig. 26 shows the DNA-sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:26).

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- 10 -

Fig. 27 shows the DNA-sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:27).

Fig. 28 shows the BLASTP alignment of 59_PROTEIN (SEQ ID NO:2) against swiss|Q10057|PDI1_SCHPO (SEQ ID NO:3).

Fig. 29 shows the BLOCKS search results.

Fig. 30 shows the HMMPFAM - alignment of 59_PROTEIN (SEQ ID NO:2) against pfam|hmm|thiore (SEQ ID NO:4)

Fig. 31 shows the DNA-sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide (SEQ ID NO:28).

Fig. 32 shows the amino acid sequence deduced from the DNA-sequence of Fig. 31 (SEQ ID NO:29).

Fig. 33 shows the BLASTP alignment of 59_short_TR1 against swiss/P30101/ER60_HUMAN.

Fig. 34 shows the HMMPFAM alignment of 59_short_TR1 against pfam/hmm/thiore.

Fig. 35 shows the expression profile of protein disulfide isomerase-like protein mRNA in whole body tissues.

Fig. 36 shows the expression profile of protein disulfide isomerase-like protein mRNA in blood and lung tissues.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to an isolated polynucleotide encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide and being selected from the group consisting of:

5

- a) a polynucleotide encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:

10

- amino acid sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2,
amino acid sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:29,

15

- the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2; and
the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:29.

- b) a polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:28;

20

- c) a polynucleotide which hybridizes under stringent conditions to a polynucleotide specified in (a) and (b);

25

- d) a polynucleotide the sequence of which deviates from the polynucleotide sequences specified in (a) to (c) due to the degeneration of the genetic code;
and

- e) a polynucleotide which represents a fragment, derivative or allelic variation of a polynucleotide sequence specified in (a) to (d).

30

Furthermore, it has been discovered by the present applicant that a novel protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme, particularly a human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme, is a discovery of the present invention. Human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme comprises the amino acid sequences shown in SEQ ID NO:2 and SEQ ID NO:29, as encoded by the coding sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 and SEQ ID NO:28, respectively.

Human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme is 32% identical over a 131 amino acid overlap to the protein identified by SwissProt Accession No. Q10057 (SEQ ID NO:3) and annotated as "PUTATIVE PROTEIN DISULFIDE ISOMERASE C1F5.02 PRECURSOR (EC 5.3.4.1)." (FIG. 28).

The human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme of the invention is expected to be useful for the same purposes as previously identified protein disulfide isomerase enzymes. For example, protein disulfide isomerase is found on the surface of platelets and is released upon platelet activation and mediates platelet aggregation and secretion. Because platelets are present and become activated when and where vascular injury occurs, platelet protein disulfide isomerase and, therefore, human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme, may play a role in the various hemostatic and tissue remodeling processes in which platelets (hence blood coagulation) are involved. Protein disulfide isomerase also has a regulatory effect on the surface protein thiol status of B cells. The increased expression of protein disulfide isomerase may play a crucial role in SH-mediated protection and drug resistance in malignant B lymphocytes. Protein disulfide isomerase mRNA levels correlate inversely with sensitivity to the growth-inhibitory effects of TGF β 1, and protein disulfide isomerase down-regulation occurs in some TGF β -sensitive cells, but not in a human pancreatic carcinoma cell line which is insensitive to the growth-inhibitory effects of TGF β 1.

Because human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme is expressed mainly in tumor and other highly proliferative tissues (*i.e.*, tissues with a rich blood supply), it

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is a potential target for diseases therapeutic sensitivity/resistance involving blood clotting, vascular wall repair and formation, as well as tissue remodeling. Human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme therefore can be used in therapeutic methods to treat disorders such as hematological disorders, cardiovascular disorders, and 5 cancer. Human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme also can be used to screen for human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme agonists and antagonists.

Polypeptides

10 Protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptides according to the invention comprise at least 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, 225, 250, 275, 300, 325, 350, 375, or 390 contiguous amino acids selected from the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:29 or a biologically active variant thereof, as defined below. A protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide of the invention therefore can be a portion of a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme, a full-length protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme, or a fusion protein comprising all or a portion of a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme.

Biologically Active Variants

20 Protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide variants which are biologically active, i.e., retain a protein disulfide isomerase-like activity, also are protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptides. Preferably, naturally or non-naturally occurring protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide variants have amino acid sequences which are at least about 50, 55, 60, 65, or 70, preferably about 75, 80, 85, 90, 96, 96, or 98% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:29 or a fragment thereof. Percent identity between a putative protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide variant and an amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:29 is determined using the Blast2 alignment program (Blosum62, Expect 10, 25 standard genetic codes).

Variations in percent identity can be due, for example, to amino acid substitutions, insertions, or deletions. Amino acid substitutions are defined as one for one amino acid replacements. They are conservative in nature when the substituted amino acid has similar structural and/or chemical properties. Examples of conservative 5 replacements are substitution of a leucine with an isoleucine or valine, an aspartate with a glutamate, or a threonine with a serine.

Amino acid insertions or deletions are changes to or within an amino acid sequence. They typically fall in the range of about 1 to 5 amino acids. Guidance in determining 10 which amino acid residues can be substituted, inserted, or deleted without abolishing biological or immunological activity of a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide can be found using computer programs well known in the art, such as DNASTAR software. Whether an amino acid change results in a biologically active protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide can readily be determined by assaying 15 for protein disulfide isomerase-like activity, as described for example, in Sideraki & Gilbert, 2000, Essex *et al.*, 1995, or Chen *et al.*, 1992.

Fusion Proteins

20 Fusion proteins are useful for generating antibodies against protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide amino acid sequences and for use in various assay systems. For example, fusion proteins can be used to identify proteins which interact with portions of a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide. Protein affinity chromatography or library-based assays for protein-protein interactions, such as the 25 yeast two-hybrid or phage display systems, can be used for this purpose. Such methods are well known in the art and also can be used as drug screens.

A protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide fusion protein comprises two polypeptide segments fused together by means of a peptide bond. The first polypeptide 30 segment comprises at least 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 150, 175, 200, 225, 250, 275, 300, 325, 350, 375, or 390 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:29 or

of a biologically active variant, such as those described above. The first polypeptide segment also can comprise full-length protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme protein.

5 The second polypeptide segment can be a full-length protein or a protein fragment. Proteins commonly used in fusion protein construction include β -galactosidase, β -glucuronidase, green fluorescent protein (GFP), autofluorescent proteins, including blue fluorescent protein (BFP), glutathione-S-transferase (GST), luciferase, horse-radish peroxidase (HRP), and chloramphenicol acetyltransferase (CAT). Additionally, epitope tags are used in fusion protein constructions, including histidine (His) tags, FLAG tags, influenza hemagglutinin (HA) tags, Myc tags, VSV-G tags, and thioredoxin (Trx) tags. Other fusion constructions can include maltose binding protein (MBP), S-tag, Lex a DNA binding domain (DBD) fusions, GAL4 DNA binding domain fusions, and herpes simplex virus (HSV) BP16 protein fusions. A fusion protein also can be engineered to contain a cleavage site located between the protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide-encoding sequence and the heterologous protein sequence, so that the protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide can be cleaved and purified away from the heterologous moiety.

10

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20 A fusion protein can be synthesized chemically, as is known in the art. Preferably, a fusion protein is produced by covalently linking two polypeptide segments or by standard procedures in the art of molecular biology. Recombinant DNA methods can be used to prepare fusion proteins, for example, by making a DNA construct which comprises coding sequences selected from SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:28 in proper reading frame with nucleotides encoding the second polypeptide segment and expressing the DNA construct in a host cell, as is known in the art. Many kits for constructing fusion proteins are available from companies such as Promega Corporation (Madison, WI), Stratagene (La Jolla, CA), CLONTECH (Mountain View, CA), Santa Cruz Biotechnology (Santa Cruz, CA), MBL International Corporation (MIC; Watertown, MA), and Quantum Biotechnologies (Montreal, Canada; 1-888-DNA-KITS).

25

30

Identification of Species Homologs

5 Species homologs of human protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide can be obtained using protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide polynucleotides (described below) to make suitable probes or primers for screening cDNA expression libraries from other species, such as mice, monkeys, or yeast, identifying cDNAs which encode homologs of protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide, and expressing the cDNAs as is known in the art.

10

Polynucleotides

15 A protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotide can be single- or double-stranded and comprises a coding sequence or the complement of a coding sequence for a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide. A coding sequence for human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme is shown in SEQ ID NO:1 and SEQ ID NO:28. This coding sequence is found within the larger genomic sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:5.

20 Degenerate nucleotide sequences encoding human protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptides, as well as homologous nucleotide sequences which are at least about 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, preferably about 75, 90, 96, or 98% identical to the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:28 also are protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotides. Percent sequence identity between the sequences of 25 two polynucleotides is determined using computer programs such as ALIGN which employ the FASTA algorithm, using an affine gap search with a gap open penalty of -12 and a gap extension penalty of -2. Complementary DNA (cDNA) molecules, species homologs, and variants of protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotides which encode biologically active protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptides also 30 are protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotides.

Identification of Polynucleotide Variants and Homologs

Variants and homologs of the protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotides described above also are protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotides. Typically, 5 homologous protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotide sequences can be identified by hybridization of candidate polynucleotides to known protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotides under stringent conditions, as is known in the art. For example, using the following wash conditions: 2X SSC (0.3 M NaCl, 0.03 M sodium citrate, pH 7.0), 0.1% SDS, room temperature twice, 30 minutes each; then 10 2X SSC, 0.1% SDS, 50 EC once, 30 minutes; then 2X SSC, room temperature twice, 10 minutes each homologous sequences can be identified which contain at most about 25-30% basepair mismatches. More preferably, homologous nucleic acid strands contain 15-25% basepair mismatches, even more preferably 5-15% basepair mismatches.

15 Species homologs of the protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotides disclosed herein also can be identified by making suitable probes or primers and screening cDNA expression libraries from other species, such as mice, monkeys, or yeast. Human variants of protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotides can be identified, 20 for example, by screening human cDNA expression libraries. It is well known that the T_m of a double-stranded DNA decreases by 1-1.5°C with every 1% decrease in homology (Bonner *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 81, 123 (1973)). Variants of human protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotides or protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotides of other species can therefore be identified by hybridizing a putative 25 homologous protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotide with a polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:28 or the complement thereof to form a test hybrid. The melting temperature of the test hybrid is compared with the melting temperature of a hybrid comprising polynucleotides having perfectly complementary nucleotide sequences, and the number or percent of 30 basepair mismatches within the test hybrid is calculated.

Nucleotide sequences which hybridize to protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotides or their complements following stringent hybridization and/or wash conditions also are protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotides. Stringent wash conditions are well known and understood in the art and are disclosed, for example, 5 in Sambrook *et al.*, MOLECULAR CLONING: A LABORATORY MANUAL, 2d ed., 1989, at pages 9.50-9.51.

Typically, for stringent hybridization conditions a combination of temperature and salt concentration should be chosen that is approximately 12-20°C below the 10 calculated T_m of the hybrid under study. The T_m of a hybrid between a protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotide having a nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:28 or the complement thereof and a polynucleotide sequence which is at least about 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, preferably about 75, 90, 96, or 15 98% identical to one of those nucleotide sequences can be calculated, for example, using the equation of Bolton and McCarthy, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 48, 1390 (1962):

$$T_m = 81.5^\circ\text{C} - 16.6(\log_{10}[\text{Na}^+]) + 0.41(\%G + C) - 0.63(\%\text{formamide}) - 600/l,$$

where l = the length of the hybrid in basepairs.

20 Stringent wash conditions include, for example, 4X SSC at 65°C, or 50% formamide, 4X SSC at 42°C, or 0.5X SSC, 0.1% SDS at 65°C. Highly stringent wash conditions include, for example, 0.2X SSC at 65°C.

Preparation of Polynucleotides

25 A naturally occurring protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotide can be isolated free of other cellular components such as membrane components, proteins, and lipids. Polynucleotides can be made by a cell and isolated using standard nucleic acid purification techniques, or synthesized using an amplification technique, such as 30 the polymerase chain reaction (PCR), or by using an automatic synthesizer. Methods for isolating polynucleotides are routine and are known in the art. Any such

technique for obtaining a polynucleotide can be used to obtain isolated protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotides. For example, restriction enzymes and probes can be used to isolate polynucleotide fragments which comprises protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme nucleotide sequences. Isolated polynucleotides are 5 in preparations which are free or at least 70, 80, or 90% free of other molecules.

Protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme cDNA molecules can be made with standard molecular biology techniques, using protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme mRNA as a template. Protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme cDNA molecules can 10 thereafter be replicated using molecular biology techniques known in the art and disclosed in manuals such as Sambrook *et al.* (1989). An amplification technique, such as PCR, can be used to obtain additional copies of polynucleotides of the invention, using either human genomic DNA or cDNA as a template.

15 Alternatively, synthetic chemistry techniques can be used to synthesizes protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotides. The degeneracy of the genetic code allows alternate nucleotide sequences to be synthesized which will encode a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide having, for example, an amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:29 or a biologically active variant thereof.

20

Extending Polynucleotides

The partial nucleotide sequence disclosed herein can be used to identify the corresponding full length gene from which they were derived. The partial sequence 25 can be nick-translated or end-labeled with ^{32}P using polynucleotide kinase using labeling methods known to those with skill in the art (BASIC METHODS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, Davis *et al.*, eds., Elsevier Press, N.Y., 1986). A lambda library prepared from human tissue can be directly screened with the labeled sequences of interest or the library can be converted en masse to pBluescript 30 (Stratagene Cloning Systems, La Jolla, Calif. 92037) to facilitate bacterial colony

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screening (see Sambrook *et al.*, MOLECULAR CLONING: A LABORATORY MANUAL, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press (1989, pg. 1.20).

Both methods are well known in the art. Briefly, filters with bacterial colonies 5 containing the library in pBluescript or bacterial lawns containing lambda plaques are denatured, and the DNA is fixed to the filters. The filters are hybridized with the labeled probe using hybridization conditions described by Davis *et al.*, 1986. The partial sequences, cloned into lambda or pBluescript, can be used as positive controls to assess background binding and to adjust the hybridization and washing 10 stringencies necessary for accurate clone identification. The resulting autoradiograms are compared to duplicate plates of colonies or plaques; each exposed spot corresponds to a positive colony or plaque. The colonies or plaques are selected, expanded and the DNA is isolated from the colonies for further analysis and sequencing.

15 Positive cDNA clones are analyzed to determine the amount of additional sequence they contain using PCR with one primer from the partial sequence and the other primer from the vector. Clones with a larger vector-insert PCR product than the original partial sequence are analyzed by restriction digestion and DNA sequencing 20 to determine whether they contain an insert of the same size or similar as the mRNA size determined from Northern blot Analysis.

Once one or more overlapping cDNA clones are identified, the complete sequence of the clones can be determined, for example after exonuclease III digestion 25 (McCombie *et al.*, *Methods 3*, 33-40, 1991). A series of deletion clones are generated, each of which is sequenced. The resulting overlapping sequences are assembled into a single contiguous sequence of high redundancy (usually three to five overlapping sequences at each nucleotide position), resulting in a highly accurate final sequence.

Various PCR-based methods can be used to extend the nucleic acid sequences disclosed herein to detect upstream sequences such as promoters and regulatory elements. For example, restriction site PCR uses universal primers to retrieve unknown sequence adjacent to a known locus (Sarkar, *PCR Methods Applic.* 2, 5 318322, 1993). Genomic DNA is first amplified in the presence of a primer to a linker sequence and a primer specific to the known region. The amplified sequences are then subjected to a second round of PCR with the same linker primer and another specific primer internal to the first one. Products of each round of PCR are transcribed with an appropriate RNA polymerase and sequenced using reverse 10 transcriptase.

Inverse PCR also can be used to amplify or extend sequences using divergent primers based on a known region (Triglia *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 16, 8186, 1988). Primers can be designed using commercially available software, such as OLIGO 4.06 Primer 15 Analysis software (National Biosciences Inc., Plymouth, Minn.), to be 2230 nucleotides in length, to have a GC content of 50% or more, and to anneal to the target sequence at temperatures about 68-72°C. The method uses several restriction enzymes to generate a suitable fragment in the known region of a gene. The fragment is then circularized by intramolecular ligation and used as a PCR template.

20 Another method which can be used is capture PCR, which involves PCR amplification of DNA fragments adjacent to a known sequence in human and yeast artificial chromosome DNA (Lagerstrom *et al.*, *PCR Methods Applic.* 1, 111119, 1991). In this method, multiple restriction enzyme digestions and ligations also can 25 be used to place an engineered double-stranded sequence into an unknown fragment of the DNA molecule before performing PCR.

30 Another method which can be used to retrieve unknown sequences is that of Parker *et al.*, *Nucleic Acids Res.* 19, 30553060, 1991). Additionally, PCR, nested primers, and PROMOTERFINDER libraries (CLONTECH, Palo Alto, Calif.) can be used to

walk genomic DNA (CLONTECH, Palo Alto, Calif.). This process avoids the need to screen libraries and is useful in finding intron/exon junctions.

When screening for full-length cDNAs, it is preferable to use libraries that have been size-selected to include larger cDNAs. Randomly-primed libraries are preferable, in that they will contain more sequences which contain the 5' regions of genes. Use of a randomly primed library may be especially preferable for situations in which an oligo d(T) library does not yield a full-length cDNA. Genomic libraries can be useful for extension of sequence into 5' nontranscribed regulatory regions.

10

Commercially available capillary electrophoresis systems can be used to analyze the size or confirm the nucleotide sequence of PCR or sequencing products. For example, capillary sequencing can employ flowable polymers for electrophoretic separation, four different fluorescent dyes (one for each nucleotide) which are laser activated, and detection of the emitted wavelengths by a charge coupled device camera. Output/light intensity can be converted to electrical signal using appropriate software (e.g. GENOTYPER and Sequence NAVIGATOR, Perkin Elmer), and the entire process from loading of samples to computer analysis and electronic data display can be computer controlled. Capillary electrophoresis is especially preferable for the sequencing of small pieces of DNA which might be present in limited amounts in a particular sample.

15

Obtaining Polypeptides

20

Protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptides can be obtained, for example, by purification from human cells, by expression of protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotides, or by direct chemical synthesis.

Protein Purification

Protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptides can be purified from any cell which expresses the enzyme, including host cells which have been transfected with protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme expression constructs. Testis, colon tumor, lung tumor, neuroendocrine lung carcinoid, glioblastoma, immortalized keratinocytes, normal lung, fetal liver, spleen, pancreatic adenocarcinoma, normal prostate, 5 germinial center B cells, germ cell tumors, papillary serous carcinoma, breast tumor, kidney tumors, infant brain cDNA from a muscular atrophy patient, multiple sclerosis lesions, fetal brain, uterus, Burkitt's lymphoma, and choriocarcinoma provide useful sources of protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme. A purified protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide is separated from other compounds which normally associate with the protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide in the cell, such as certain proteins, carbohydrates, or lipids, using methods well-known in the 10 art. Such methods include, but are not limited to, size exclusion chromatography, ammonium sulfate fractionation, ion exchange chromatography, affinity chromatography, and preparative gel electrophoresis. A preparation of purified protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptides is at least 80% pure; preferably, the 15 preparations are 90%, 95%, or 99% pure. Purity of the preparations can be assessed by any means known in the art, such as SDS-polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis. 20

Expression of Polynucleotides

To express a protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotide, the polynucleotide can be inserted into an expression vector which contains the necessary elements for the transcription and translation of the inserted coding sequence. Methods which are well known to those skilled in the art can be used to construct expression vectors containing sequences encoding protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptides and appropriate transcriptional and translational control elements. These methods 25 include *in vitro* recombinant DNA techniques, synthetic techniques, and *in vivo* genetic recombination. Such techniques are described, for example, in Sambrook *et* 30 al.,

al. (1989) and in Ausubel *et al.*, CURRENT PROTOCOLS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, John Wiley & Sons, New York, N.Y., 1989.

5 A variety of expression vector/host systems can be utilized to contain and express sequences encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide. These include, but are not limited to, microorganisms, such as bacteria transformed with recombinant bacteriophage, plasmid, or cosmid DNA expression vectors; yeast transformed with yeast expression vectors, insect cell systems infected with virus expression vectors (*e.g.*, baculovirus), plant cell systems transformed with virus expression vectors (*e.g.*, cauliflower mosaic virus, CaMV; tobacco mosaic virus, TMV) or with bacterial expression vectors (*e.g.*, Ti or pBR322 plasmids), or animal cell systems.

10 The control elements or regulatory sequences are those nontranslated regions of the vector enhancers, promoters, 5' and 3' untranslated regions which interact with host cellular proteins to carry out transcription and translation. Such elements can vary in their strength and specificity. Depending on the vector system and host utilized, any number of suitable transcription and translation elements, including constitutive and inducible promoters, can be used. For example, when cloning in bacterial systems, 15 inducible promoters such as the hybrid lacZ promoter of the BLUESCRIPT phagemid (Stratagene, LaJolla, Calif.) or pSPORT1 plasmid (Life Technologies) and the like can be used. The baculovirus polyhedrin promoter can be used in insect cells. Promoters or enhancers derived from the genomes of plant cells (*e.g.*, heat shock, RUBISCO, and storage protein genes) or from plant viruses (*e.g.*, viral 20 promoters or leader sequences) can be cloned into the vector. In mammalian cell systems, promoters from mammalian genes or from mammalian viruses are preferable. If it is necessary to generate a cell line that contains multiple copies of a nucleotide sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide, vectors 25 based on SV40 or EBV can be used with an appropriate selectable marker.

Bacterial and Yeast Expression Systems

In bacterial systems, a number of expression vectors can be selected depending upon the use intended for the protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide. For example, 5 when a large quantity of a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide is needed for the induction of antibodies, vectors which direct high level expression of fusion proteins that are readily purified can be used. Such vectors include, but are not limited to, multifunctional *E. coli* cloning and expression vectors such as BLUESCRIPT (Stratagene). In a BLUESCRIPT vector, a sequence encoding the 10 protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide can be ligated into the vector in frame with sequences for the amino terminal Met and the subsequent 7 residues of β -galactosidase so that a hybrid protein is produced. pIN vectors (Van Heeke & Schuster, *J. Biol. Chem.* 264, 55035509, 1989) or pGEX vectors (Promega, Madison, Wis.) also can be used to express foreign polypeptides as fusion proteins with 15 glutathione S-transferase (GST). In general, such fusion proteins are soluble and can easily be purified from lysed cells by adsorption to glutathione agarose beads followed by elution in the presence of free glutathione. Proteins made in such systems can be designed to include heparin, thrombin, or factor Xa protease cleavage sites so that the cloned polypeptide of interest can be released from the GST moiety 20 at will.

In the yeast *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*, a number of vectors containing constitutive or inducible promoters such as alpha factor, alcohol oxidase, and PGH can be used. For reviews, see Ausubel *et al.* (1989) and Grant *et al.*, *Methods Enzymol.* 153, 25 516544, 1987.

Plant and Insect Expression Systems

If plant expression vectors are used, the expression of sequences encoding protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptides can be driven by any of a number of promoters. 30 For example, viral promoters such as the 35S and 19S promoters of CaMV can be

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used alone or in combination with the omega leader sequence from TMV (Takamatsu, *EMBO J.* 6, 307311, 1987). Alternatively, plant promoters such as the small subunit of RUBISCO or heat shock promoters can be used (Coruzzi *et al.*, *EMBO J.* 3, 16711680, 1984; Broglie *et al.*, *Science* 224, 838843, 1984; Winter *et al.*, *Results Probl. Cell Differ.* 17, 85105, 1991). These constructs can be introduced into plant cells by direct DNA transformation or by pathogen-mediated transfection. Such techniques are described in a number of generally available reviews (e.g., Hobbs or Murray, in *MCRAW HILL YEARBOOK OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY*, McGraw Hill, New York, N.Y., pp. 191196, 1992).

10

An insect system also can be used to express a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide. For example, in one such system *Autographa californica* nuclear polyhedrosis virus (AcNPV) is used as a vector to express foreign genes in *Spodoptera frugiperda* cells or in *Trichoplusia* larvae. Sequences encoding protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptides can be cloned into a nonessential region of the virus, such as the polyhedrin gene, and placed under control of the polyhedrin promoter. Successful insertion of protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptides will render the polyhedrin gene inactive and produce recombinant virus lacking coat protein. The recombinant viruses can then be used to infect *S. frugiperda* cells or *Trichoplusia* larvae in which protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptides can be expressed (Engelhard *et al.*, *Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci.* 91, 32243227, 1994).

Mammalian Expression Systems

25 A number of viral-based expression systems can be used to express protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptides in mammalian host cells. For example, if an adenovirus is used as an expression vector, sequences encoding protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptides can be ligated into an adenovirus transcription/translation complex comprising the late promoter and tripartite leader sequence. Insertion in a nonessential E1 or E3 region of the viral genome can be used to obtain a viable virus 30 which is capable of expressing a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide in

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infected host cells (Logan & Shenk, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 81, 36553659, 1984). If desired, transcription enhancers, such as the Rous sarcoma virus (RSV) enhancer, can be used to increase expression in mammalian host cells.

5 Human artificial chromosomes (HACs) also can be used to deliver larger fragments of DNA than can be contained and expressed in a plasmid. HACs of 6M to 10M are constructed and delivered to cells via conventional delivery methods (e.g., liposomes, polycationic amino polymers, or vesicles).

10 Specific initiation signals also can be used to achieve more efficient translation of sequences encoding protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptides. Such signals include the ATG initiation codon and adjacent sequences. In cases where sequences encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide, its initiation codon, and upstream sequences are inserted into the appropriate expression vector, no additional 15 transcriptional or translational control signals may be needed. However, in cases where only coding sequence, or a fragment thereof, is inserted, exogenous translational control signals (including the ATG initiation codon) should be provided. The initiation codon should be in the correct reading frame to ensure translation of the entire insert. Exogenous translational elements and initiation codons can be of 20 various origins, both natural and synthetic. The efficiency of expression can be enhanced by the inclusion of enhancers which are appropriate for the particular cell system which is used (see Scharf *et al.*, *Results Probl. Cell Differ.* 20, 125162, 1994).

Host Cells

25 A host cell strain can be chosen for its ability to modulate the expression of the inserted sequences or to process the expressed protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide in the desired fashion. Such modifications of the polypeptide include, but are not limited to, acetylation, carboxylation, glycosylation, phosphorylation, 30 lipidation, and acylation. Posttranslational processing which cleaves a "prepro" form of the polypeptide also can be used to facilitate correct insertion, folding and/or

function. Different host cells which have specific cellular machinery and characteristic mechanisms for Post-translational activities (e.g., CHO, HeLa, MDCK, HEK293, and WI38), are available from the American Type Culture Collection (ATCC; 10801 University Boulevard, Manassas, VA 20110-2209) and can be chosen 5 to ensure the correct modification and processing of the foreign protein.

Stable expression is preferred for long-term, high-yield production of recombinant proteins. For example, cell lines which stably express protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptides can be transformed using expression vectors which can contain 10 viral origins of replication and/or endogenous expression elements and a selectable marker gene on the same or on a separate vector. Following the introduction of the vector, cells can be allowed to grow for 12 days in an enriched medium before they are switched to a selective medium. The purpose of the selectable marker is to confer resistance to selection, and its presence allows growth and recovery of cells which 15 successfully express the introduced protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme sequences. Resistant clones of stably transformed cells can be proliferated using tissue culture techniques appropriate to the cell type. See, for example, ANIMAL CELL CULTURE, R.I. Freshney, ed., 1986.

20 Any number of selection systems can be used to recover transformed cell lines.

These include, but are not limited to, the herpes simplex virus thymidine kinase (Wigler *et al.*, *Cell* 11, 22332, 1977) and adenine phosphoribosyltransferase (Lowy *et al.*, *Cell* 22, 81723, 1980) genes which can be employed in *tk* or *aprt* cells, 25 respectively. Also, antimetabolite, antibiotic, or herbicide resistance can be used as the basis for selection. For example, *dfr* confers resistance to methotrexate (Wigler *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 77, 356770, 1980), *npt* confers resistance to the aminoglycosides, neomycin and G418 (Colbere-Garapin *et al.*, *J. Mol. Biol.* 150, 114, 1981), and *als* and *pat* confer resistance to chlorsulfuron and phosphinotricin 30 acetyltransferase, respectively (Murray, 1992, *supra*). Additional selectable genes have been described. For example, *trpB* allows cells to utilize indole in place of

tryptophan, or *hisD*, which allows cells to utilize histinol in place of histidine (Hartman & Mulligan, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 85, 804751, 1988). Visible markers such as anthocyanins, β -glucuronidase and its substrate GUS, and luciferase and its substrate luciferin, can be used to identify transformants and to quantify the amount 5 of transient or stable protein expression attributable to a specific vector system (Rhodes *et al.*, *Methods Mol. Biol.* 55, 121131, 1995).

Detecting Expression

10 Although the presence of marker gene expression suggests that the protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotide is also present, its presence and expression may need to be confirmed. For example, if a sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide is inserted within a marker gene sequence, transformed cells containing sequences which encode a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide 15 can be identified by the absence of marker gene function. Alternatively, a marker gene can be placed in tandem with a sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide under the control of a single promoter. Expression of the marker gene in response to induction or selection usually indicates expression of the protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotide.

20 Alternatively, host cells which contain a protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotide and which express a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide can be identified by a variety of procedures known to those of skill in the art. These procedures include, but are not limited to, DNA-DNA or DNA-RNA hybridizations 25 and protein bioassay or immunoassay techniques which include membrane, solution, or chip-based technologies for the detection and/or quantification of nucleic acid or protein. For example, the presence of a polynucleotide sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide can be detected by DNA-DNA or DNA-RNA hybridization or amplification using probes or fragments or fragments of polynucleotides encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide. Nucleic acid 30 amplification-based assays involve the use of oligonucleotides selected from

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sequences encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide to detect transformants which contain a protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotide.

5 A variety of protocols for detecting and measuring the expression of a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide, using either polyclonal or monoclonal antibodies specific for the polypeptide, are known in the art. Examples include enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA), radioimmunoassay (RIA), and fluorescence activated cell sorting (FACS). A two-site, monoclonal-based immunoassay using monoclonal antibodies reactive to two non-interfering epitopes on a protein disulfide 10 isomerase-like polypeptide can be used, or a competitive binding assay can be employed. These and other assays are described in Hampton *et al.*, SEROLOGICAL METHODS: A LABORATORY MANUAL, APS Press, St. Paul, Minn., 1990) and Maddox *et al.*, *J. Exp. Med.* 158, 12111216, 1983).

15 A wide variety of labels and conjugation techniques are known by those skilled in the art and can be used in various nucleic acid and amino acid assays. Means for producing labeled hybridization or PCR probes for detecting sequences related to polynucleotides encoding protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptides include oligolabeling, nick translation, end-labeling, or PCR amplification using a labeled 20 nucleotide. Alternatively, sequences encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide can be cloned into a vector for the production of an mRNA probe. Such vectors are known in the art, are commercially available, and can be used to synthesize RNA probes *in vitro* by addition of labeled nucleotides and an appropriate RNA polymerase such as T7, T3, or SP6. These procedures can be conducted using 25 a variety of commercially available kits (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech, Promega, and US Biochemical). Suitable reporter molecules or labels which can be used for ease of detection include radionuclides, enzymes, and fluorescent, chemiluminescent, or chromogenic agents, as well as substrates, cofactors, inhibitors, magnetic particles, and the like.

Expression and Purification of Polypeptides

Host cells transformed with nucleotide sequences encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide can be cultured under conditions suitable for the expression and recovery of the protein from cell culture. The polypeptide produced by a transformed cell can be secreted or contained intracellularly depending on the sequence and/or the vector used. As will be understood by those of skill in the art, expression vectors containing polynucleotides which encode protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptides can be designed to contain signal sequences which direct secretion of soluble protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptides through a prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell membrane or which direct the membrane insertion of membrane-bound protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide.

As discussed above, other constructions can be used to join a sequence encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide to a nucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide domain which will facilitate purification of soluble proteins. Such purification facilitating domains include, but are not limited to, metal chelating peptides such as histidine-tryptophan modules that allow purification on immobilized metals, protein A domains that allow purification on immobilized immunoglobulin, and the domain utilized in the FLAGS extension/affinity purification system (Immunex Corp., Seattle, Wash.). Inclusion of cleavable linker sequences such as those specific for Factor Xa or enterokinase (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA) between the purification domain and the protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide also can be used to facilitate purification. One such expression vector provides for expression of a fusion protein containing a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide and 6 histidine residues preceding a thioredoxin or an enterokinase cleavage site. The histidine residues facilitate purification by IMAC (immobilized metal ion affinity chromatography, as described in Porath *et al.*, *Prot. Exp. Purif.* 3, 263281, 1992), while the enterokinase cleavage site provides a means for purifying the protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide from the fusion protein. Vectors which contain fusion proteins are disclosed in Kroll *et al.*, *DNA Cell Biol.* 12, 441453, 1993.

Chemical Synthesis

Sequences encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide can be synthesized, in whole or in part, using chemical methods well known in the art (see 5 Caruthers *et al.*, *Nucl. Acids Res. Symp. Ser.* 215223, 1980; Horn *et al.* *Nucl. Acids Res. Symp. Ser.* 225232, 1980). Alternatively, a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide itself can be produced using chemical methods to synthesize its amino acid sequence, such as by direct peptide synthesis using solid-phase techniques 10 (Merrifield, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 85, 21492154, 1963; Roberge *et al.*, *Science* 269, 202204, 1995). Protein synthesis can be performed using manual techniques or by automation. Automated synthesis can be achieved, for example, using Applied Biosystems 431A Peptide Synthesizer (Perkin Elmer). Optionally, fragments of 15 protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptides can be separately synthesized and combined using chemical methods to produce a full-length molecule.

The newly synthesized peptide can be substantially purified by preparative high performance liquid chromatography (e.g., Creighton, PROTEINS: STRUCTURES AND 20 MOLECULAR PRINCIPLES, WH Freeman and Co., New York, N.Y., 1983). The composition of a synthetic protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide can be confirmed by amino acid analysis or sequencing (e.g., the Edman degradation procedure; *see* Creighton, *supra*). Additionally, any portion of the amino acid sequence of the protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide can be altered during 25 direct synthesis and/or combined using chemical methods with sequences from other proteins to produce a variant polypeptide or a fusion protein.

Production of Altered Polypeptides

As will be understood by those of skill in the art, it may be advantageous to produce 30 protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide-encoding nucleotide sequences possessing non-natural occurring codons. For example, codons preferred by a

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particular prokaryotic or eukaryotic host can be selected to increase the rate of protein expression or to produce an RNA transcript having desirable properties, such as a half-life which is longer than that of a transcript generated from the naturally occurring sequence.

5

The nucleotide sequences disclosed herein can be engineered using methods generally known in the art to alter protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide-encoding sequences for a variety of reasons, including but not limited to, alterations which modify the cloning, processing, and/or expression of the polypeptide or mRNA product. DNA shuffling by random fragmentation and PCR reassembly of gene fragments and synthetic oligonucleotides can be used to engineer the nucleotide sequences. For example, site-directed mutagenesis can be used to insert new restriction sites, alter glycosylation patterns, change codon preference, produce splice variants, introduce mutations, and so forth.

15

Antibodies

Any type of antibody known in the art can be generated to bind specifically to an epitope of a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide. "Antibody" as used herein includes intact immunoglobulin molecules, as well as fragments thereof, such as Fab, F(ab')₂, and Fv, which are capable of binding an epitope of a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide. Typically, at least 6, 8, 10, or 12 contiguous amino acids are required to form an epitope. However, epitopes which involve non-contiguous amino acids may require more, *e.g.*, at least 15, 25, or 50 amino acids.

25

An antibody which specifically binds to an epitope of a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide can be used therapeutically, as well as in immunochemical assays, such as Western blots, ELISAs, radioimmunoassays, immunohistochemical assays, immunoprecipitations, or other immunochemical assays known in the art. Various immunoassays can be used to identify antibodies having the desired specificity. Numerous protocols for competitive binding or immunoradiometric assays are well

known in the art. Such immunoassays typically involve the measurement of complex formation between an immunogen and an antibody which specifically binds to the immunogen.

5 Typically, an antibody which specifically binds to a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide provides a detection signal at least 5-, 10-, or 20-fold higher than a detection signal provided with other proteins when used in an immunochemical assay. Preferably, antibodies which specifically bind to protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptides do not detect other proteins in immunochemical assays and can
10 immunoprecipitate a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide from solution.

15 Protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptides can be used to immunize a mammal, such as a mouse, rat, rabbit, guinea pig, monkey, or human, to produce polyclonal antibodies. If desired, a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide can be conjugated to a carrier protein, such as bovine serum albumin, thyroglobulin, and keyhole limpet hemocyanin. Depending on the host species, various adjuvants can be used to increase the immunological response. Such adjuvants include, but are not limited to, Freund's adjuvant, mineral gels (e.g., aluminum hydroxide), and surface active substances (e.g. lysolecithin, pluronic polyols, polyanions, peptides, oil
20 emulsions, keyhole limpet hemocyanin, and dinitrophenol). Among adjuvants used in humans, BCG (*bacilli Calmette-Guerin*) and *Corynebacterium parvum* are especially useful.

25 Monoclonal antibodies which specifically bind to a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide can be prepared using any technique which provides for the production of antibody molecules by continuous cell lines in culture. These techniques include, but are not limited to, the hybridoma technique, the human B cell hybridoma technique, and the EBV hybridoma technique (Kohler *et al.*, *Nature* 256, 495497, 1985; Kozbor *et al.*, *J. Immunol. Methods* 81, 3142, 1985; Cote *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. 80*, 20262030, 1983; Cole *et al.*, *Mol. Cell Biol.* 62, 109120, 1984).

In addition, techniques developed for the production of "chimeric antibodies," the splicing of mouse antibody genes to human antibody genes to obtain a molecule with appropriate antigen specificity and biological activity, can be used (Morrison *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 81, 68516855, 1984; Neuberger *et al.*, *Nature* 312, 604608, 5 1984; Takeda *et al.*, *Nature* 314, 452454, 1985). Monoclonal and other antibodies also can be "humanized" to prevent a patient from mounting an immune response against the antibody when it is used therapeutically. Such antibodies may be sufficiently similar in sequence to human antibodies to be used directly in therapy or may require alteration of a few key residues. Sequence differences between rodent 10 antibodies and human sequences can be minimized by replacing residues which differ from those in the human sequences by site directed mutagenesis of individual residues or by grafting of entire complementarity determining regions. Alternatively, humanized antibodies can be produced using recombinant methods, as described in GB2188638B. Antibodies which specifically bind to a protein disulfide isomerase- 15 like polypeptide can contain antigen binding sites which are either partially or fully humanized, as disclosed in U.S. Patent 5,565,332.

Alternatively, techniques described for the production of single chain antibodies can be adapted using methods known in the art to produce single chain antibodies which 20 specifically bind to protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptides. Antibodies with related specificity, but of distinct idiotypic composition, can be generated by chain shuffling from random combinatorial immunoglobulin libraries (Burton, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 88, 1112023, 1991).

25 Single-chain antibodies also can be constructed using a DNA amplification method, such as PCR, using hybridoma cDNA as a template (Thirion *et al.*, 1996, *Eur. J. Cancer Prev.* 5, 507-11). Single-chain antibodies can be mono- or bispecific, and can be bivalent or tetravalent. Construction of tetravalent, bispecific single-chain 30 antibodies is taught, for example, in Coloma & Morrison, 1997, *Nat. Biotechnol.* 15, 159-63. Construction of bivalent, bispecific single-chain antibodies is taught in Mallender & Voss, 1994, *J. Biol. Chem.* 269, 199-206.

A nucleotide sequence encoding a single-chain antibody can be constructed using manual or automated nucleotide synthesis, cloned into an expression construct using standard recombinant DNA methods, and introduced into a cell to express the coding sequence, as described below. Alternatively, single-chain antibodies can be produced directly using, for example, filamentous phage technology (Verhaar *et al.*, 1995, *Int. J. Cancer* 61, 497-501; Nicholls *et al.*, 1993, *J. Immunol. Meth.* 165, 81-91).

10 Antibodies which specifically bind to protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptides also can be produced by inducing *in vivo* production in the lymphocyte population or by screening immunoglobulin libraries or panels of highly specific binding reagents as disclosed in the literature (Orlandi *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 86, 38333837, 1989; Winter *et al.*, *Nature* 349, 293299, 1991).

15 Other types of antibodies can be constructed and used therapeutically in methods of the invention. For example, chimeric antibodies can be constructed as disclosed in WO 93/03151. Binding proteins which are derived from immunoglobulins and which are multivalent and multispecific, such as the "diabodies" described in WO 20 94/13804, also can be prepared.

25 Antibodies according to the invention can be purified by methods well known in the art. For example, antibodies can be affinity purified by passage over a column to which a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide is bound. The bound antibodies can then be eluted from the column using a buffer with a high salt concentration.

Antisense Oligonucleotides

30 Antisense oligonucleotides are nucleotide sequences which are complementary to a specific DNA or RNA sequence. Once introduced into a cell, the complementary nucleotides combine with natural sequences produced by the cell to form complexes

and block either transcription or translation. Preferably, an antisense oligonucleotide is at least 11 nucleotides in length, but can be at least 12, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, or 50 or more nucleotides long. Longer sequences also can be used. Antisense oligonucleotide molecules can be provided in a DNA construct and introduced into a 5 cell as described above to decrease the level of protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme gene products in the cell.

Antisense oligonucleotides can be deoxyribonucleotides, ribonucleotides, or a combination of both. Oligonucleotides can be synthesized manually or by an 10 automated synthesizer, by covalently linking the 5' end of one nucleotide with the 3' end of another nucleotide with non-phosphodiester internucleotide linkages such alkylphosphonates, phosphorothioates, phosphorodithioates, alkylphosphonothioates, alkylphosphonates, phosphoramidates, phosphate esters, carbamates, acetamide, carboxymethyl esters, carbonates, and phosphate triesters. *See* Brown, *Meth. Mol. Biol.* 20, 18, 1994; Sonveaux, *Meth. Mol. Biol.* 26, 1-72, 1994; Uhlmann *et al.*, 15 *Chem. Rev.* 90, 543583, 1990.

Modifications of protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme gene expression can be obtained by designing antisense oligonucleotides which will form duplexes to the 20 control, 5', or regulatory regions of the protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme gene. Oligonucleotides derived from the transcription initiation site, *e.g.*, between positions 10 and +10 from the start site, are preferred. Similarly, inhibition can be achieved using "triple helix" base-pairing methodology. Triple helix pairing is useful because it causes inhibition of the ability of the double helix to open sufficiently for the 25 binding of polymerases, transcription factors, or chaperons. Therapeutic advances using triplex DNA have been described in the literature (*e.g.*, Gee *et al.*, in Huber & Carr, *MOLECULAR AND IMMUNOLOGIC APPROACHES*, Futura Publishing Co., Mt. Kisco, N.Y., 1994). An antisense oligonucleotide also can be designed to block translation of mRNA by preventing the transcript from binding to ribosomes.

Precise complementarity is not required for successful complex formation between an antisense oligonucleotide and the complementary sequence of a protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotide. Antisense oligonucleotides which comprise, for example, 2, 3, 4, or 5 or more stretches of contiguous nucleotides which are precisely 5 complementary to a protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotide, each separated by a stretch of contiguous nucleotides which are not complementary to adjacent protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme nucleotides, can provide sufficient targeting specificity for protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme mRNA. Preferably, each stretch of complementary contiguous nucleotides is at least 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8 or more 10 nucleotides in length. Non-complementary intervening sequences are preferably 1, 2, 3, or 4 nucleotides in length. One skilled in the art can easily use the calculated melting point of an antisense-sense pair to determine the degree of mismatching which will be tolerated between a particular antisense oligonucleotide and a particular protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotide sequence.

15

Antisense oligonucleotides can be modified without affecting their ability to hybridize to a protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotide. These modifications can be internal or at one or both ends of the antisense molecule. For example, internucleoside phosphate linkages can be modified by adding cholesteryl or diamine 20 moieties with varying numbers of carbon residues between the amino groups and terminal ribose. Modified bases and/or sugars, such as arabinose instead of ribose, or a 3', 5' substituted oligonucleotide in which the 3' hydroxyl group or the 5' phosphate group are substituted, also can be employed in a modified antisense oligonucleotide. These modified oligonucleotides can be prepared by methods well 25 known in the art. *See, e.g., Agrawal et al., Trends Biotechnol. 10, 152158, 1992; Uhlmann et al., Chem. Rev. 90, 543584, 1990; Uhlmann et al., Tetrahedron. Lett. 215, 35393542, 1987.*

Ribozymes

Ribozymes are RNA molecules with catalytic activity. *See, e.g.*, Cech, *Science* 236, 15321539; 1987; Cech, *Ann. Rev. Biochem.* 59, 543568; 1990, Cech, *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.* 2, 605609; 1992, Couture & Stinchcomb, *Trends Genet.* 12, 510515, 1996. Ribozymes can be used to inhibit gene function by cleaving an RNA sequence, as is known in the art (*e.g.*, Haseloff *et al.*, U.S. Patent 5,641,673). The mechanism of ribozyme action involves sequence-specific hybridization of the ribozyme molecule to complementary target RNA, followed by endonucleolytic cleavage. Examples include engineered hammerhead motif ribozyme molecules that can specifically and efficiently catalyze endonucleolytic cleavage of specific nucleotide sequences.

The coding sequence of a protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotide can be used to generate ribozymes which will specifically bind to mRNA transcribed from the protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotide. Methods of designing and constructing ribozymes which can cleave other RNA molecules in trans in a highly sequence specific manner have been developed and described in the art (*see* Haseloff *et al.* *Nature* 334, 585591, 1988). For example, the cleavage activity of ribozymes can be targeted to specific RNAs by engineering a discrete "hybridization" region into the ribozyme. The hybridization region contains a sequence complementary to the target RNA and thus specifically hybridizes with the target (see, for example, Gerlach *et al.*, EP 321,201).

Specific ribozyme cleavage sites within a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme RNA target can be identified by scanning the target molecule for ribozyme cleavage sites which include the following sequences: GUA, GUU, and GUC. Once identified, short RNA sequences of between 15 and 20 ribonucleotides corresponding to the region of the target RNA containing the cleavage site can be evaluated for secondary structural features which may render the target inoperable. Suitability of candidate protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme RNA targets also can be evaluated

by testing accessibility to hybridization with complementary oligonucleotides using ribonuclease protection assays. Longer complementary sequences can be used to increase the affinity of the hybridization sequence for the target. The hybridizing and cleavage regions of the ribozyme can be integrally related such that upon hybridizing 5 to the target RNA through the complementary regions, the catalytic region of the ribozyme can cleave the target.

Ribozymes can be introduced into cells as part of a DNA construct. Mechanical methods, such as microinjection, liposome-mediated transfection, electroporation, or 10 calcium phosphate precipitation, can be used to introduce a ribozyme-containing DNA construct into cells in which it is desired to decrease protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme expression. Alternatively, if it is desired that the cells stably retain the DNA construct, the construct can be supplied on a plasmid and maintained as a separate element or integrated into the genome of the cells, as is known in the 15 art. A ribozyme-encoding DNA construct can include transcriptional regulatory elements, such as a promoter element, an enhancer or UAS element, and a transcriptional terminator signal, for controlling transcription of ribozymes in the cells.

20 As taught in Haseloff *et al.*, U.S. Patent 5,641,673, ribozymes can be engineered so that ribozyme expression will occur in response to factors which induce expression of a target gene. Ribozymes also can be engineered to provide an additional level of regulation, so that destruction of mRNA occurs only when both a ribozyme and a target gene are induced in the cells.

25

Differentially Expressed Genes

30 Described herein are methods for the identification of genes whose products interact with human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme. Such genes may represent genes which are differentially expressed in disorders including, but not limited to, cancer, diabetes, and obesity. Further, such genes may represent genes which are

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differentially regulated in response to manipulations relevant to the progression or treatment of such diseases. Additionally, such genes may have a temporally modulated expression, increased or decreased at different stages of tissue or organism development. A differentially expressed gene may also have its expression modulated under control versus experimental conditions. In addition, the human protein disulfide isomerase-like gene or gene product may itself be tested for differential expression.

The degree to which expression differs in a normal versus a diseased state need only be large enough to be visualized via standard characterization techniques such as differential display techniques. Other such standard characterization techniques by which expression differences may be visualized include but are not limited to, quantitative RT (reverse transcriptase), PCR, and Northern analysis.

15 Identification of Differentially Expressed Genes

To identify differentially expressed genes total RNA or, preferably, mRNA is isolated from tissues of interest. For example, RNA samples are obtained from tissues of experimental subjects and from corresponding tissues of control subjects. 20 Any RNA isolation technique which does not select against the isolation of mRNA may be utilized for the purification of such RNA samples. See, for example, Ausubel *et al.*, ed.,, CURRENT PROTOCOLS IN MOLECULAR BIOLOGY, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. New York, 1987-1993. Large numbers of tissue samples may readily be processed using techniques well known to those of skill in the art, such as, for example, the 25 single-step RNA isolation process of Chomczynski, U.S. Patent 4,843,155.

Transcripts within the collected RNA samples which represent RNA produced by differentially expressed genes are identified by methods well known to those of skill in the art. They include, for example, differential screening (Tedder *et al.*, *Proc. 30 Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 85, 208-12, 1988), subtractive hybridization (Hedrick *et al.*, *Nature* 308, 149-53; Lee *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 88, 2825, 1984), and,

preferably, differential display (Liang & Pardee, *Science* 257, 967-71, 1992; U.S. Patent 5,262,311).

5 The differential expression information may itself suggest relevant methods for the treatment of disorders involving the human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme. For example, treatment may include a modulation of expression of the differentially expressed genes and/or the gene encoding the human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme. The differential expression information may indicate whether the expression or activity of the differentially expressed gene or gene product or the 10 human protein disulfide isomerase-like gene or gene product are up-regulated or down-regulated.

Screening Methods

15 The invention provides assays for screening test compounds which bind to or modulate the activity of a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide or a protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotide. A test compound preferably binds to a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide or polynucleotide. More preferably, a test compound decreases or increases protein disulfide isomerase-like activity by at 20 least about 10, preferably about 50, more preferably about 75, 90, or 100% relative to the absence of the test compound.

Test Compounds

25 Test compounds can be pharmacologic agents already known in the art or can be compounds previously unknown to have any pharmacological activity. The compounds can be naturally occurring or designed in the laboratory. They can be isolated from microorganisms, animals, or plants, and can be produced recombinantly, or synthesized by chemical methods known in the art. If desired, test 30 compounds can be obtained using any of the numerous combinatorial library methods known in the art, including but not limited to, biological libraries, spatially

addressable parallel solid phase or solution phase libraries, synthetic library methods requiring deconvolution, the "one-bead one-compound" library method, and synthetic library methods using affinity chromatography selection. The biological library approach is limited to polypeptide libraries, while the other four approaches 5 are applicable to polypeptide, non-peptide oligomer, or small molecule libraries of compounds. See Lam, *Anticancer Drug Des.* 12, 145, 1997.

Methods for the synthesis of molecular libraries are well known in the art (see, for example, DeWitt *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 90, 6909, 1993; Erb *et al.* *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 91, 11422, 1994; Zuckermann *et al.*, *J. Med. Chem.* 37, 2678, 1994; Cho *et al.*, *Science* 261, 1303, 1993; Carell *et al.*, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 33, 2059, 1994; Carell *et al.*, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* 33, 2061; Gallop *et al.*, *J. Med. Chem.* 37, 1233, 1994). Libraries of compounds can be presented in solution (see, e.g., Houghten, *BioTechniques* 13, 412421, 1992), or on beads (Lam, *Nature* 354, 8284, 1991), chips (Fodor, *Nature* 364, 555556, 1993), bacteria or spores 10 (Ladner, U.S. Patent 5,223,409), plasmids (Cull *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 89, 18651869, 1992), or phage (Scott & Smith, *Science* 249, 386390, 1990; Devlin, *Science* 249, 404406, 1990); Cwirla *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci.* 97, 63786382, 15 1990; Felici, *J. Mol. Biol.* 222, 301310, 1991; and Ladner, U.S. Patent 5,223,409).
1990; Felici, *J. Mol. Biol.* 222, 301310, 1991; and Ladner, U.S. Patent 5,223,409).

20

High Throughput Screening

Test compounds can be screened for the ability to bind to protein disulfide 25 isomerase-like polypeptides or polynucleotides or to affect protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme activity or protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme gene expression using high throughput screening. Using high throughput screening, many discrete compounds can be tested in parallel so that large numbers of test compounds can be quickly screened. The most widely established techniques utilize 96-well microtiter plates. The wells of the microtiter plates typically require assay volumes 30 that range from 50 to 500 μ l. In addition to the plates, many instruments, materials,

pipettors, robotics, plate washers, and plate readers are commercially available to fit the 96-well format.

Alternatively, "free format assays," or assays that have no physical barrier between 5 samples, can be used. For example, an assay using pigment cells (melanocytes) in a simple homogeneous assay for combinatorial peptide libraries is described by Jayawickreme *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 91, 161418 (1994). The cells are placed under agarose in petri dishes, then beads that carry combinatorial compounds are placed on the surface of the agarose. The combinatorial compounds are partially 10 released the compounds from the beads. Active compounds can be visualized as dark pigment areas because, as the compounds diffuse locally into the gel matrix, the active compounds cause the cells to change colors.

Another example of a free format assay is described by Chelsky, "Strategies for 15 Screening Combinatorial Libraries: Novel and Traditional Approaches," reported at the First Annual Conference of The Society for Biomolecular Screening in Philadelphia, Pa. (Nov. 7-10, 1995). Chelsky placed a simple homogenous enzyme assay for carbonic anhydrase inside an agarose gel such that the enzyme in the gel would cause a color change throughout the gel. Thereafter, beads carrying 20 combinatorial compounds via a photolinker were placed inside the gel and the compounds were partially released by UV light. Compounds that inhibited the enzyme were observed as local zones of inhibition having less color change.

Yet another example is described by Salmon *et al.*, *Molecular Diversity* 2, 5763 25 (1996). In this example, combinatorial libraries were screened for compounds that had cytotoxic effects on cancer cells growing in agar.

Another high throughput screening method is described in Beutel *et al.*, U.S. Patent 30 5,976,813. In this method, test samples are placed in a porous matrix. One or more assay components are then placed within, on top of, or at the bottom of a matrix such as a gel, a plastic sheet, a filter, or other form of easily manipulated solid support.

When samples are introduced to the porous matrix they diffuse sufficiently slowly, such that the assays can be performed without the test samples running together.

Binding Assays

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For binding assays, the test compound is preferably a small molecule which binds to and occupies, for example, the ATP/GTP binding site of the enzyme or the active site of the protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide, such that normal biological activity is prevented. Examples of such small molecules include, but are not limited 10 to, small peptides or peptide-like molecules.

In binding assays, either the test compound or the protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide can comprise a detectable label, such as a fluorescent, radioisotopic, chemiluminescent, or enzymatic label, such as horseradish peroxidase, alkaline 15 phosphatase, or luciferase. Detection of a test compound which is bound to the protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide can then be accomplished, for example, by direct counting of radioemmission, by scintillation counting, or by determining conversion of an appropriate substrate to a detectable product.

20 Alternatively, binding of a test compound to a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide can be determined without labeling either of the interactants. For example, a microphysiometer can be used to detect binding of a test compound with a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide. A microphysiometer (e.g., Cyto-sensor) is an analytical instrument that measures the rate at which a cell acidifies its 25 environment using a light-addressable potentiometric sensor (LAPS). Changes in this acidification rate can be used as an indicator of the interaction between a test compound and a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide (McConnell *et al.*, *Science* 257, 19061912, 1992).

30 Determining the ability of a test compound to bind to a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide also can be accomplished using a technology such as real-time

Bimolecular Interaction Analysis (BIA) (Sjolander & Urbaniczky, *Anal. Chem.* 63, 23382345, 1991, and Szabo *et al.*, *Curr. Opin. Struct. Biol.* 5, 699705, 1995). BIA is a technology for studying biospecific interactions in real time, without labeling any of the interactants (e.g., BIACoreTM). Changes in the optical phenomenon surface plasmon resonance (SPR) can be used as an indication of real-time reactions between 5 biological molecules.

In yet another aspect of the invention, a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide can be used as a “bait protein” in a two-hybrid assay or three-hybrid assay (see, e.g., 10 U.S. Patent 5,283,317; Zervos *et al.*, *Cell* 72, 223232, 1993; Madura *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 268, 1204612054, 1993; Bartel *et al.*, *BioTechniques* 14, 920924, 1993; Iwabuchi *et al.*, *Oncogene* 8, 16931696, 1993; and Brent W094/10300), to identify other proteins which bind to or interact with the protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide and modulate its activity.

15 The two-hybrid system is based on the modular nature of most transcription factors, which consist of separable DNA-binding and activation domains. Briefly, the assay utilizes two different DNA constructs. For example, in one construct, polynucleotide encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide can be fused to a polynucleotide encoding the DNA binding domain of a known transcription factor (e.g., 20 GAL4). In the other construct a DNA sequence that encodes an unidentified protein (“prey” or “sample”) can be fused to a polynucleotide that codes for the activation domain of the known transcription factor. If the “bait” and the “prey” proteins are able to interact *in vivo* to form an protein-dependent complex, the DNA-BINDING 25 and activation domains of the transcription factor are brought into close proximity. This proximity allows transcription of a reporter gene (e.g., LacZ), which is operably linked to a transcriptional regulatory site responsive to the transcription factor. Expression of the reporter gene can be detected, and cell colonies containing the functional transcription factor can be isolated and used to obtain the DNA sequence 30 encoding the protein which interacts with the protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide.

It may be desirable to immobilize either the protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide (or polynucleotide) or the test compound to facilitate separation of bound from unbound forms of one or both of the interactants, as well as to accommodate automation of the assay. Thus, either the protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide (or polynucleotide) or the test compound can be bound to a solid support. Suitable solid supports include, but are not limited to, glass or plastic slides, tissue culture plates, microtiter wells, tubes, silicon chips, or particles such as beads (including, but not limited to, latex, polystyrene, or glass beads). Any method known in the art can be used to attach the protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide (or polynucleotide) or test compound to a solid support, including use of covalent and non-covalent linkages, passive absorption, or pairs of binding moieties attached respectively to the polypeptide (or polynucleotide) or test compound and the solid support. Test compounds are preferably bound to the solid support in an array, so that the location of individual test compounds can be tracked. Binding of a test compound to a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide (or polynucleotide) can be accomplished in any vessel suitable for containing the reactants. Examples of such vessels include microtiter plates, test tubes, and microcentrifuge tubes.

In one embodiment, the protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide is a fusion protein comprising a domain that allows the protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide to be bound to a solid support. For example, glutathione S-transferase fusion proteins can be adsorbed onto glutathione sepharose beads (Sigma Chemical, St. Louis, Mo.) or glutathione derivatized microtiter plates, which are then combined with the test compound or the test compound and the nonadsorbed protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide; the mixture is then incubated under conditions conducive to complex formation (e.g., at physiological conditions for salt and pH). Following incubation, the beads or microtiter plate wells are washed to remove any unbound components. Binding of the interactants can be determined either directly or indirectly, as described above. Alternatively, the complexes can be dissociated from the solid support before binding is determined.

Other techniques for immobilizing proteins or polynucleotides on a solid support also can be used in the screening assays of the invention. For example, either a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide (or polynucleotide) or a test compound can be 5 immobilized utilizing conjugation of biotin and streptavidin. Biotinylated protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptides (or polynucleotides) or test compounds can be prepared from biotinNHS(Nhydroxysuccinimide) using techniques well known in the art (e.g., biotinylation kit, Pierce Chemicals, Rockford, Ill.) and immobilized in the wells of streptavidin-coated 96 well plates (Pierce Chemical). Alternatively, 10 antibodies which specifically bind to a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide, polynucleotide, or a test compound, but which do not interfere with a desired binding site, such as the ATP/GTP binding site or the active site of the protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide, can be derivatized to the wells of the plate. Unbound target or protein can be trapped in the wells by antibody conjugation.

15

Methods for detecting such complexes, in addition to those described above for the GST-immobilized complexes, include immunodetection of complexes using antibodies which specifically bind to the protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide or test compound, enzyme-linked assays which rely on detecting an activity of the 20 protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide, and SDS gel electrophoresis under non-reducing conditions.

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Screening for test compounds which bind to a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide or polynucleotide also can be carried out in an intact cell. Any cell which comprises a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide or polynucleotide can be used in a cell-based assay system. A protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotide can be naturally occurring in the cell or can be introduced using techniques such as those described above. Binding of the test compound to a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide or polynucleotide is determined as described 30 above.

Enzyme Assays

Test compounds can be tested for the ability to increase or decrease the protein disulfide isomerase-like activity of a human protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide. Protein disulfide isomerase-like activity can be measured, for example, as described in the specific examples, below, and in Sideraki & Gilbert, 2000, Essex *et al.*, 1995, or Chen *et al.*, 1992. Enzyme assays can be carried out after contacting either a purified protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide, a cell membrane preparation, or an intact cell with a test compound. A test compound which 5 decreases a transketolase activity of a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide by at least about 10, preferably about 50, more preferably about 75, 90, or 100% is identified as a potential therapeutic agent for decreasing protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme activity. A test compound which increases a transketolase activity of a human protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide by at least about 10, preferably 10 10 about 50, more preferably about 75, 90, or 100% is identified as a potential therapeutic agent for increasing human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme 15 activity.

Gene Expression

20 In another embodiment, test compounds which increase or decrease protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme gene expression are identified. A protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotide is contacted with a test compound, and the expression of an RNA or polypeptide product of the protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotide is 25 determined. The level of expression of appropriate mRNA or polypeptide in the presence of the test compound is compared to the level of expression of mRNA or polypeptide in the absence of the test compound. The test compound can then be identified as a modulator of expression based on this comparison. For example, when expression of mRNA or polypeptide is greater in the presence of the test 30 compound than in its absence, the test compound is identified as a stimulator or enhancer of the mRNA or polypeptide expression. Alternatively, when expression of

the mRNA or polypeptide is less in the presence of the test compound than in its absence, the test compound is identified as an inhibitor of the mRNA or polypeptide expression.

5 The level of protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme mRNA or polypeptide expression in the cells can be determined by methods well known in the art for detecting mRNA or polypeptide. Either qualitative or quantitative methods can be used. The presence of polypeptide products of a protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotide can be determined, for example, using a variety of techniques known
10 in the art, including immunochemical methods such as radioimmunoassay, Western blotting, and immunohistochemistry. Alternatively, polypeptide synthesis can be determined *in vivo*, in a cell culture, or in an *in vitro* translation system by detecting incorporation of labeled amino acids into a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide.

15 Such screening can be carried out either in a cell-free assay system or in an intact cell. Any cell which expresses a protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotide can be used in a cell-based assay system. The protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotide can be naturally occurring in the cell or can be introduced using
20 techniques such as those described above. Either a primary culture or an established cell line, such as CHO or human embryonic kidney 293 cells, can be used.

Pharmaceutical Compositions

25 The invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions which can be administered to a patient to achieve a therapeutic effect. Pharmaceutical compositions of the invention can comprise, for example, a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide, protein disulfide isomerase-like polynucleotide, ribozymes or antisense oligonucleotides, antibodies which specifically bind to a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide, or mimetics, agonists, antagonists, or inhibitors of a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide activity. The compositions can be administered alone or
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in combination with at least one other agent, such as stabilizing compound, which can be administered in any sterile, biocompatible pharmaceutical carrier, including, but not limited to, saline, buffered saline, dextrose, and water. The compositions can be administered to a patient alone, or in combination with other agents, drugs or hormones.

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In addition to the active ingredients, these pharmaceutical compositions can contain suitable pharmaceutically acceptable carriers comprising excipients and auxiliaries which facilitate processing of the active compounds into preparations which can be used pharmaceutically. Pharmaceutical compositions of the invention can be administered by any number of routes including, but not limited to, oral, intravenous, intramuscular, intraarterial, intramedullary, intrathecal, intraventricular, transdermal, subcutaneous, intraperitoneal, intranasal, parenteral, topical, sublingual, or rectal means. Pharmaceutical compositions for oral administration can be formulated using pharmaceutically acceptable carriers well known in the art in dosages suitable for oral administration. Such carriers enable the pharmaceutical compositions to be formulated as tablets, pills, dragees, capsules, liquids, gels, syrups, slurries, suspensions, and the like, for ingestion by the patient.

20

Pharmaceutical preparations for oral use can be obtained through combination of active compounds with solid excipient, optionally grinding a resulting mixture, and processing the mixture of granules, after adding suitable auxiliaries, if desired, to obtain tablets or dragee cores. Suitable excipients are carbohydrate or protein fillers, such as sugars, including lactose, sucrose, mannitol, or sorbitol; starch from corn, wheat, rice, potato, or other plants; cellulose, such as methyl cellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, or sodium carboxymethylcellulose; gums including arabic and tragacanth; and proteins such as gelatin and collagen. If desired, disintegrating or solubilizing agents can be added, such as the cross-linked polyvinyl pyrrolidone, agar, alginic acid, or a salt thereof, such as sodium alginate.

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5 Dragee cores can be used in conjunction with suitable coatings, such as concentrated sugar solutions, which also can contain gum arabic, talc, polyvinylpyrrolidone, carbopol gel, polyethylene glycol, and/or titanium dioxide, lacquer solutions, and suitable organic solvents or solvent mixtures. Dyestuffs or pigments can be added to the tablets or dragee coatings for product identification or to characterize the quantity of active compound, *i.e.*, dosage.

10 Pharmaceutical preparations which can be used orally include push-fit capsules made of gelatin, as well as soft, sealed capsules made of gelatin and a coating, such as glycerol or sorbitol. Push-fit capsules can contain active ingredients mixed with a 15 filler or binders, such as lactose or starches, lubricants, such as talc or magnesium stearate, and, optionally, stabilizers. In soft capsules, the active compounds can be dissolved or suspended in suitable liquids, such as fatty oils, liquid, or liquid polyethylene glycol with or without stabilizers.

15 Pharmaceutical formulations suitable for parenteral administration can be formulated in aqueous solutions, preferably in physiologically compatible buffers such as Hanks' solution, Ringer's solution, or physiologically buffered saline. Aqueous 20 injection suspensions can contain substances which increase the viscosity of the suspension, such as sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, sorbitol, or dextran. Additionally, suspensions of the active compounds can be prepared as appropriate oily injection suspensions. Suitable lipophilic solvents or vehicles include fatty oils such as sesame oil, or synthetic fatty acid esters, such as ethyl oleate or triglycerides, or liposomes. Non-lipid polycationic amino polymers also can be used for delivery. 25 Optionally, the suspension also can contain suitable stabilizers or agents which increase the solubility of the compounds to allow for the preparation of highly concentrated solutions. For topical or nasal administration, penetrants appropriate to the particular barrier to be permeated are used in the formulation. Such penetrants are generally known in the art.

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The pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention can be manufactured in a manner that is known in the art, e.g., by means of conventional mixing, dissolving, granulating, dragee making, levigating, emulsifying, encapsulating, entrapping, or lyophilizing processes. The pharmaceutical composition can be provided as a salt and can be formed with many acids, including but not limited to, hydrochloric, sulfuric, acetic, lactic, tartaric, malic, succinic, etc. Salts tend to be more soluble in aqueous or other protonic solvents than are the corresponding free base forms. In other cases, the preferred preparation can be a lyophilized powder which can contain any or all of the following: 150 mM histidine, 0.1%2% sucrose, and 27% mannitol, at a pH range of 4.5 to 5.5, that is combined with buffer prior to use.

Further details on techniques for formulation and administration can be found in the latest edition of REMINGTON'S PHARMACEUTICAL SCIENCES (Maack Publishing Co., Easton, Pa.). After pharmaceutical compositions have been prepared, they can be placed in an appropriate container and labeled for treatment of an indicated condition. Such labeling would include amount, frequency, and method of administration.

Therapeutic Indications

PDI has been associated with failure of potent anti-proliferative proteins such as TGF β 1 to inhibit proliferation of cancer cells. It is postulated that PDI acts by altering the binding of either the protein or its receptor. A therapeutic strategy targeted toward reducing the expression or activity of human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme, therefore, could enhance the anti-proliferative effective of anti-neoplastic compounds, particularly compounds which require specific protein conformations for maximum anti-proliferative effects for the treatment of cancer.

Cancer is a disease fundamentally caused by oncogenic cellular transformation. There are several hallmarks of transformed cells that distinguish them from their normal counterparts and underlie the pathophysiology of cancer. These include

uncontrolled cellular proliferation, unresponsiveness to normal death inducing signals (immortalization), increased cellular motility and invasiveness, increased ability to recruit blood supply through induction of new blood vessel formation (angiogenesis), genetic instability, and dysregulated gene expression. Various 5 combinations of these aberrant physiologies, along with the acquisition of drug-resistance frequently lead to an intractable disease state in which organ failure and patient death ultimately ensue.

10 The advent of genomics-driven molecular target identification has opened up the possibility of identifying new cancer-specific targets for therapeutic intervention that will provide safer, more effective treatments for cancer patients. Thus, newly discovered tumor-associated genes and their products can be tested for their role(s) in disease and used as tools to discover and develop innovative therapies.

15 Genes playing important roles in any of the physiological processes outlined above can be characterized as cancer targets. Genes or gene fragments identified through genomics can readily be expressed in one or more heterologous expression systems to produce functional recombinant proteins. These proteins are characterized *in vitro* for their biochemical properties and then used as tools in high-throughput molecular 20 screening programs to identify chemical modulators of their biochemical activities. Agonists and/or antagonists of target protein activity can be identified in this manner and subsequently tested in cellular and *in vivo* disease models for anticancer activity. Optimization of lead compounds with iterative testing in biological models and detailed pharmacokinetic and toxicological analyses form the basis for drug 25 development and subsequent testing in humans.

30 Human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme also can be regulated to treat hematological disorders and atherosclerosis. Atherosclerosis is associated with abnormally high level of PDI. Therefore, blocking the activity of human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme would be a viable approach to treating or preventing atherosclerosis.

5 Human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme also can be regulated to treat other cardiovascular disorders. Cardiovascular diseases include the following disorders of the heart and the vascular system: congestive heart failure, myocardial infarction, ischemic diseases of the heart, all kinds of atrial and ventricular arrhythmias, hypertensive vascular diseases and peripheral vascular diseases.

10 Heart failure is defined as a pathophysiologic state in which an abnormality of cardiac function is responsible for the failure of the heart to pump blood at a rate commensurate with the requirement of the metabolizing tissue. It includes all forms 15 of pumping failure such as high-output and low-output, acute and chronic, right-sided or left-sided, systolic or diastolic, independent of the underlying cause.

15 Myocardial infarction (MI) is generally caused by an abrupt decrease in coronary blood flow that follows a thrombotic occlusion of a coronary artery previously narrowed by arteriosclerosis. MI prophylaxis (primary and secondary prevention) is included as well as the acute treatment of MI and the prevention of complications.

20 Ischemic diseases are conditions in which the coronary flow is restricted resulting in an perfusion which is inadequate to meet the myocardial requirement for oxygen. This group of diseases include stable angina, unstable angina and asymptomatic 25 ischemia.

25 Arrhythmias include all forms of atrial and ventricular tachyarrhythmias (atrial tachycardia, atrial flutter, atrial fibrillation, atrio-ventricular reentrant tachycardia, preexcitation syndrome, ventricular tachycardia, ventricular flutter, ventricular fibrillation) as well as bradycardic forms of arrhythmias.

30 Hypertensive vascular diseases include primary as well as all kinds of secondary arterial hypertension (renal, endocrine, neurogenic, others). The genes may be used as drug targets for the treatment of hypertension as well as for the prevention of all

complications. Peripheral vascular diseases are defined as vascular diseases in which arterial and/or venous flow is reduced resulting in an imbalance between blood supply and tissue oxygen demand. It includes chronic peripheral arterial occlusive disease (PAOD), acute arterial thrombosis and embolism, inflammatory vascular disorders, Raynaud's phenomenon and venous disorders.

PDI is postulated to play a role in wound healing, because PDI is released from activated platelets. PDI may promote tissue remodeling and arrest of bleeding by reduction or isomerization of protein bonds. By enhancing the expression of human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme, it may be possible to increase the levels of properly folded proteins that are important in facilitating wound healing.

This invention further pertains to the use of novel agents identified by the screening assays described above. Accordingly, it is within the scope of this invention to use a test compound identified as described herein in an appropriate animal model. For example, an agent identified as described herein (e.g., a modulating agent, an antisense nucleic acid molecule, a specific antibody, ribozyme, or a human protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide binding molecule) can be used in an animal model to determine the efficacy, toxicity, or side effects of treatment with such an agent. Alternatively, an agent identified as described herein can be used in an animal model to determine the mechanism of action of such an agent. Furthermore, this invention pertains to uses of novel agents identified by the above described screening assays for treatments as described herein.

A reagent which affects human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme activity can be administered to a human cell, either *in vitro* or *in vivo*, to reduce human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme activity. The reagent preferably binds to an expression product of a human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme gene. If the expression product is a protein, the reagent is preferably an antibody. For treatment of human cells *ex vivo*, an antibody can be added to a preparation of stem cells which

have been removed from the body. The cells can then be replaced in the same or another human body, with or without clonal propagation, as is known in the art.

5 In one embodiment, the reagent is delivered using a liposome. Preferably, the liposome is stable in the animal into which it has been administered for at least about 30 minutes, more preferably for at least about 1 hour, and even more preferably for at least about 24 hours. A liposome comprises a lipid composition that is capable of targeting a reagent, particularly a polynucleotide, to a particular site in an animal, such as a human. Preferably, the lipid composition of the liposome is capable of targeting to a specific organ of an animal, such as the lung, liver, spleen, heart brain, 10 lymph nodes, and skin.

15 A liposome useful in the present invention comprises a lipid composition that is capable of fusing with the plasma membrane of the targeted cell to deliver its 20 contents to the cell. Preferably, the transfection efficiency of a liposome is about 0.5 μ g of DNA per 16 nmole of liposome delivered to about 10^6 cells, more preferably about 1.0 μ g of DNA per 16 nmole of liposome delivered to about 10^6 cells, and even more preferably about 2.0 μ g of DNA per 16 nmol of liposome delivered to about 10^6 cells. Preferably, a liposome is between about 100 and 200 nm, more preferably between about 150 and 450 nm, and even more preferably between about 200 and 400 nm in diameter.

25 Suitable liposomes for use in the present invention include those liposomes standardly used in, for example, gene delivery methods known to those of skill in the art. More preferred liposomes include liposomes having a polycationic lipid composition and/or liposomes having a cholesterol backbone conjugated to polyethylene glycol. Optionally, a liposome comprises a compound capable of targeting the liposome to a particular cell type, such as a cell-specific ligand exposed 30 on the outer surface of the liposome.

Complexing a liposome with a reagent such as an antisense oligonucleotide or ribozyme can be achieved using methods which are standard in the art (see, for example, U.S. Patent 5,705,151). Preferably, from about 0.1 μ g to about 10 μ g of polynucleotide is combined with about 8 nmol of liposomes, more preferably from 5 about 0.5 μ g to about 5 μ g of polynucleotides are combined with about 8 nmol liposomes, and even more preferably about 1.0 μ g of polynucleotides is combined with about 8 nmol liposomes.

10 In another embodiment, antibodies can be delivered to specific tissues *in vivo* using receptor-mediated targeted delivery. Receptor-mediated DNA delivery techniques are taught in, for example, Findeis *et al.* *Trends in Biotechnol.* 11, 202-05 (1993); Chiou *et al.*, GENE THERAPEUTICS: METHODS AND APPLICATIONS OF DIRECT GENE TRANSFER (J.A. Wolff, ed.) (1994); Wu & Wu, *J. Biol. Chem.* 263, 621-24 (1988); Wu *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 269, 542-46 (1994); Zenke *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U.S.A.* 87, 3655-59 (1990); Wu *et al.*, *J. Biol. Chem.* 266, 338-42 (1991).

Determination of a Therapeutically Effective Dose

20 The determination of a therapeutically effective dose is well within the capability of those skilled in the art. A therapeutically effective dose refers to that amount of active ingredient which increases or decreases human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme activity relative to the human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme activity which occurs in the absence of the therapeutically effective dose.

25 For any compound, the therapeutically effective dose can be estimated initially either in cell culture assays or in animal models, usually mice, rabbits, dogs, or pigs. The animal model also can be used to determine the appropriate concentration range and route of administration. Such information can then be used to determine useful doses and routes for administration in humans.

Therapeutic efficacy and toxicity, *e.g.*, ED₅₀ (the dose therapeutically effective in 50% of the population) and LD₅₀ (the dose lethal to 50% of the population), can be determined by standard pharmaceutical procedures in cell cultures or experimental animals. The dose ratio of toxic to therapeutic effects is the therapeutic index, and it
5 can be expressed as the ratio, LD₅₀/ED₅₀.

Pharmaceutical compositions which exhibit large therapeutic indices are preferred. The data obtained from cell culture assays and animal studies is used in formulating a range of dosage for human use. The dosage contained in such compositions is
10 preferably within a range of circulating concentrations that include the ED₅₀ with little or no toxicity. The dosage varies within this range depending upon the dosage form employed, sensitivity of the patient, and the route of administration.

The exact dosage will be determined by the practitioner, in light of factors related to
15 the subject that requires treatment. Dosage and administration are adjusted to provide sufficient levels of the active ingredient or to maintain the desired effect. Factors which can be taken into account include the severity of the disease state, general health of the subject, age, weight, and gender of the subject, diet, time and frequency of administration, drug combination(s), reaction sensitivities, and
20 tolerance/response to therapy. Long-acting pharmaceutical compositions can be administered every 3 to 4 days, every week, or once every two weeks depending on the half-life and clearance rate of the particular formulation.

Normal dosage amounts can vary from 0.1 to 100,000 micrograms, up to a total dose
25 of about 1 g, depending upon the route of administration. Guidance as to particular dosages and methods of delivery is provided in the literature and generally available to practitioners in the art. Those skilled in the art will employ different formulations for nucleotides than for proteins or their inhibitors. Similarly, delivery of poly-nucleotides or polypeptides will be specific to particular cells, conditions, locations,
30 etc.

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If the reagent is a single-chain antibody, polynucleotides encoding the antibody can be constructed and introduced into a cell either *ex vivo* or *in vivo* using well-established techniques including, but not limited to, transferrin-polycation-mediated DNA transfer, transfection with naked or encapsulated nucleic acids, 5 liposome-mediated cellular fusion, intracellular transportation of DNA-coated latex beads, protoplast fusion, viral infection, electroporation, "gene gun," and DEAE- or calcium phosphate-mediated transfection.

Effective *in vivo* dosages of an antibody are in the range of about 5 μ g to about 10 50 μ g/kg, about 50 μ g to about 5 mg/kg, about 100 μ g to about 500 μ g/kg of patient body weight, and about 200 to about 250 μ g/kg of patient body weight. For administration of polynucleotides encoding single-chain antibodies, effective *in vivo* dosages are in the range of about 100 ng to about 200 ng, 500 ng to about 50 mg, about 1 μ g to about 2 mg, about 5 μ g to about 500 μ g, and about 20 μ g to about 15 100 μ g of DNA.

If the expression product is mRNA, the reagent is preferably an antisense oligonucleotide or a ribozyme. Polynucleotides which express antisense oligonucleotides or ribozymes can be introduced into cells by a variety of methods, as described 20 above.

Preferably, a reagent reduces expression of a human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme gene or the activity of a human protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide by at least about 10, preferably about 50, more preferably about 75, 90, or 100% 25 relative to the absence of the reagent. The effectiveness of the mechanism chosen to decrease the level of expression of a human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme gene or the activity of a human protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide can be assessed using methods well known in the art, such as hybridization of nucleotide probes to human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme-specific mRNA, 30 quantitative RT-PCR, immunologic detection of a human protein disulfide

isomerase-like polypeptide, or measurement of human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme activity.

5 In any of the embodiments described above, any of the pharmaceutical compositions of the invention can be administered in combination with other appropriate therapeutic agents. Selection of the appropriate agents for use in combination therapy can be made by one of ordinary skill in the art, according to conventional pharmaceutical principles. The combination of therapeutic agents can act synergistically to effect the treatment or prevention of the various disorders described
10 above. Using this approach, one may be able to achieve therapeutic efficacy with lower dosages of each agent, thus reducing the potential for adverse side effects.

15 Any of the therapeutic methods described above can be applied to any subject in need of such therapy, including, for example, mammals such as dogs, cats, cows, horses, rabbits, monkeys, and most preferably, humans.

Diagnostic Methods

20 Human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme also can be used in diagnostic assays for detecting diseases and abnormalities or susceptibility to diseases and abnormalities related to the presence of mutations in the nucleic acid sequences which encode the enzyme. For example, differences can be determined between the cDNA or genomic sequence encoding protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme in individuals afflicted with a disease and in normal individuals. If a mutation is
25 observed in some or all of the afflicted individuals but not in normal individuals, then the mutation is likely to be the causative agent of the disease.

30 Sequence differences between a reference gene and a gene having mutations can be revealed by the direct DNA sequencing method. In addition, cloned DNA segments can be employed as probes to detect specific DNA segments. The sensitivity of this method is greatly enhanced when combined with PCR. For example, a sequencing

primer can be used with a double-stranded PCR product or a single-stranded template molecule generated by a modified PCR. The sequence determination is performed by conventional procedures using radiolabeled nucleotides or by automatic sequencing procedures using fluorescent tags.

5

Genetic testing based on DNA sequence differences can be carried out by detection of alteration in electrophoretic mobility of DNA fragments in gels with or without denaturing agents. Small sequence deletions and insertions can be visualized, for example, by high resolution gel electrophoresis. DNA fragments of different sequences can be distinguished on denaturing formamide gradient gels in which the mobilities of different DNA fragments are retarded in the gel at different positions according to their specific melting or partial melting temperatures (see, e.g., Myers *et al.*, *Science* 230, 1242, 1985). Sequence changes at specific locations can also be revealed by nuclease protection assays, such as RNase and S 1 protection or the chemical cleavage method (e.g., Cotton *et al.*, *Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA* 85, 43974401, 1985). Thus, the detection of a specific DNA sequence can be performed by methods such as hybridization, RNase protection, chemical cleavage, direct DNA sequencing or the use of restriction enzymes and Southern blotting of genomic DNA. In addition to direct methods such as gel electrophoresis and DNA sequencing, mutations can also be detected by *in situ* analysis.

20

Altered levels of a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme also can be detected in various tissues. Assays used to detect levels of the receptor polypeptides in a body sample, such as blood or a tissue biopsy, derived from a host are well known to those of skill in the art and include radioimmunoassays, competitive binding assays, Western blot analysis, and ELISA assays.

25

All patents and patent applications cited in this disclosure are expressly incorporated herein by reference. The above disclosure generally describes the present invention. A more complete understanding can be obtained by reference to the following

30

specific examples which are provided for purposes of illustration only and are not intended to limit the scope of the invention.

EXAMPLE 1

5

Detection of protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme activity

The polynucleotide of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:28 is inserted into the expression vector pCEV4 and the expression vector pCEV4-protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide obtained is transfected into human embryonic 10 kidney 293 cells. From these cells extracts are obtained and the protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme activity is measured by it's ability to refold scrambled Rnase A, which in turn will regain its ability to cleave highly polymerized yeast RNA (Lambert and Freedman, 1983). The cell extract (2,0 μ g/ml) is dissolved in 100 mM 15 sodium phosphate, pH 7,5, 2 mM glutathione, and 0,2 mM reduced glutathione. The reaction is started by the addition of 200 μ g of scrambled Rnase A (Hillson et al., 1984). Protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme activity is determined in the presence of recombinant calretioulin, purified N-, P-, and C-domains of calreticulin, and in the presence of cardiac calsequestrin. For the assay, the proteins are used in 1:1 molar 20 ratio. The A260/A280 ratio over a period of 60 min is measured as indicative of the extent of cleavage of yeast RNA by refolded Rnase A. It is shown that the polypeptide of SEQ ID NO:2 and SEQ ID NO:29 has a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme activity.

25

EXAMPLE 2

Expression of recombinant human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme

30

The *Pichia pastoris* expression vector pPICZB (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA) is used to produce large quantities of recombinant human protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptides in yeast. The protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme-encoding DNA

sequence is derived from SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:28. Before insertion into vector pPICZB, the DNA sequence is modified by well known methods in such a way that it contains at its 5' end an initiation codon and at its 3' end an enterokinase cleavage site, a His6 reporter tag and a termination codon. Moreover, at both termini 5 recognition sequences for restriction endonucleases are added and after digestion of the multiple cloning site of pPICZ B with the corresponding restriction enzymes the modified DNA sequence is ligated into pPICZB. This expression vector is designed for inducible expression in *Pichia pastoris*, driven by a yeast promoter. The resulting pPICZ/mdHis6 vector is used to transform the yeast

10

The yeast is cultivated under usual conditions in 5 liter shake flasks and the recombinantly produced protein isolated from the culture by affinity chromatography (NiNTAResin) in the presence of 8 M urea. The bound polypeptide is eluted with buffer, pH 3.5, and neutralized. Separation of the polypeptide from the His6 reporter 15 tag is accomplished by site-specific proteolysis using enterokinase (Invitrogen, San Diego, CA) according to manufacturer's instructions. Purified human protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide is obtained.

EXAMPLE 3

20

Identification of a test compound which decreases protein disulfide isomerase-like activity

Human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme activity is measured by renaturation 25 of inactivated RNase. Briefly, RNase is inactivated by formation of randomly mismatched or scrambled disulfide bonds. Deactivated RNase renatures slowly in the presence of a thiol reagent. Human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme accelerates the renaturation process. The amount of renatured RNase is measured by its ability to digest RNA. RNA digestion is measured by an increase in absorbance at 30 260 nm.

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A test compound which decreases protein disulfide isomerase-like activity relative to control levels by at least 20% is identified as a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme inhibitor.

5 **EXAMPLE 4**

Identification of test compounds that bind to protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptides

10 Purified protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptides comprising a glutathione-S-transferase protein and absorbed onto glutathione-derivatized wells of 96-well microtiter plates are contacted with test compounds from a small molecule library at pH 7.0 in a physiological buffer solution. Protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptides comprise the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID
15 NO:29. The test compounds comprise a fluorescent tag. The samples are incubated for 5 minutes to one hour. Control samples are incubated in the absence of a test compound.

20 The buffer solution containing the test compounds is washed from the wells. Binding of a test compound to a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide is detected by fluorescence measurements of the contents of the wells. A test compound which increases the fluorescence in a well by at least 15% relative to fluorescence of a well in which a test compound is not incubated is identified as a compound which binds to a protein disulfide isomerase-like polypeptide.

25

EXAMPLE 5

Identification of a test compound which decreases protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme gene expression

30

A test compound is administered to a culture of human cells transfected with a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme expression construct and incubated at 37°C for 10 to 45 minutes. A culture of the same type of cells which have not been transfected is incubated for the same time without the test compound to provide a 5 negative control.

RNA is isolated from the two cultures as described in Chirgwin *et al.*, *Biochem.* 18, 5294-99, 1979). Northern blots are prepared using 20 to 30 Fg total RNA and hybridized with a ³²P-labeled protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme-specific probe 10 at 65° C in Express-hyb (CLONTECH). The probe comprises at least 11 contiguous nucleotides selected from the complement of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:28. A test compound which decreases the protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme-specific signal relative to the signal obtained in the absence of the test compound is identified as an inhibitor of protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme gene expression.

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EXAMPLE 6

Proliferation inhibition assay: Antisense oligonucleotides suppress the growth of cancer cell lines in the presence of TGF β 1

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A human pancreatic carcinoma line which does not downregulate the expression of human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme in response to TGF β 1 and which is resistant to the anti-proliferative effects of TGF β 1 is used for testing. Cells are cultured in RPMI-1640 with 10-15% fetal calf serum at a concentration of 10,000 25 cells per milliliter in a volume of 0.5 ml and kept at 37 °C in a 95% air/5%CO₂ atmosphere.

Phosphorothioate oligoribonucleotides are synthesized on an Applied Biosystems Model 380B DNA synthesizer using phosphoroamidite chemistry. A sequence of 24 30 bases complementary to the nucleotides at position 1 to 24 of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:28 is used as the test oligonucleotide. As a control, another (random)

sequence is used: 5'-TCA ACT GAC TAG ATG TAC ATG GAC-3'. Following assembly and deprotection, oligonucleotides are ethanol-precipitated twice, dried, and suspended in phosphate buffered saline at the desired concentration. Purity of the oligonucleotides is tested by capillary gel electrophoresis and ion exchange 5 HPLC. The purified oligonucleotides are added to the culture medium at a concentration of 10 μ M once per day for seven days.

10 The addition of the test oligonucleotide for seven days together with TGF β 1 results in significantly reduced expression of human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme as determined by Western blotting. This effect is not observed with the control oligonucleotide. After 3 to 7 days, the number of cells in the cultures is counted using an automatic cell counter. The number of cells in cultures treated with the test 15 oligonucleotide (expressed as 100%) is compared with the number of cells in cultures treated with the control oligonucleotide. The number of cells in cultures treated with the test oligonucleotide is not more than 30% of control, indicating that the inhibition of human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme has an anti-proliferative effect on cancer cells.

EXAMPLE 7

20

Quantitative expression profiling of human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme

25 Expression profiling is based on a quantitative polymerase chain reaction (PCR) analysis, also called kinetic analysis, first described in Higuchi et al., 1992 and Higuchi et al., 1993. The principle is that at any given cycle within the exponential phase of PCR, the amount of product is proportional to the initial number of template copies. Using this technique, the expression levels of particular genes, which are transcribed from the chromosomes as messenger RNA (mRNA), are measured by first making a DNA copy (cDNA) of the mRNA, and then performing quantitative 30 PCR on the cDNA, a method called quantitative reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (quantitative RT-PCR).

Quantitative RT-PCR analysis of RNA from different human tissues was performed to investigate the tissue distribution of human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme, Sphingosine kinase-like mRNA. In most cases, 25 μ g of total RNA from 5 various tissues (including Human Total RNA Panel I-V, Clontech Laboratories, Palo Alto, CA, USA) was used as a template to synthesize first-strand cDNA using the SUPERSCRIPTTM First-Strand Synthesis System for RT-PCR (Life Technologies, Rockville, MD, USA). First-strand cDNA synthesis was carried out according to the manufacturer's protocol using oligo (dT) to hybridize to the 3' poly A tails of mRNA 10 and prime the synthesis reaction. Approximately 10 ng of the first-strand cDNA was then used as template in a polymerase chain reaction. In other cases, 10 ng of commercially available cDNAs (Human Immune System MTC Panel and Human 15 Blood Fractions MTC Panel, Clontech Laboratories, Palo Alto, CA, USA) were used as template in a polymerase chain reaction. The polymerase chain reaction was performed in a LightCycler (Roche Molecular Biochemicals, Indianapolis, IN, USA), 20 in the presence of the DNA-binding fluorescent dye SYBR Green I which binds to the minor groove of the DNA double helix, produced only when double-stranded DNA is successfully synthesized in the reaction. Upon binding to double-stranded DNA, SYBR Green I emits light that can be quantitatively measured by the LightCycler machine. The polymerase chain reaction was carried out using oligonucleotide primers LBRI059-L2:

GGACACATTCACTGTGGCAAGG

and LBRI059-R2:

25 TGGAAGCAGGG TCTGAGTGATG

and measurements of the intensity of emitted light were taken following each cycle of the reaction when the reaction had reached a temperature of 81 degrees C. 30 Intensities of emitted light were converted into copy numbers of the gene transcript per nanogram of template cDNA by comparison with simultaneously reacted standards of known concentration.

To correct for differences in mRNA transcription levels per cell in the various tissue types, a normalization procedure was performed using similarly calculated expression levels in the various tissues of five different housekeeping genes: 5 glyceraldehyde-3-phosphatase (G3PDH), hypoxanthine guanine phosphoribosyl transferase (HPRT), beta-actin, porphobilinogen deaminase (PBGD), and beta-2-microglobulin. The level of housekeeping gene expression is considered to be relatively constant for all tissues and therefore can be used as a gauge to approximate relative numbers of cells per μ g of total RNA used in the cDNA synthesis step.

10 Except for the use of a slightly different set of housekeeping genes and the use of the LightCycler system to measure expression levels, the normalization procedure was similar to that described in the RNA Master Blot User Manual, Appendix C (1997, Clontech Laboratories, Palo Alto, CA, USA). In brief, expression levels of the five housekeeping genes in all tissue samples were measured in three independent 15 reactions per gene using the LightCycler and a constant amount (25 μ g) of starting RNA. The calculated copy numbers for each gene, derived from comparison with simultaneously reacted standards of known concentrations, were recorded and the mean number of copies of each gene in all tissue samples was determined. Then for each tissue sample, the expression of each housekeeping gene relative to the mean 20 was calculated, and the average of these values over the five housekeeping genes was found. A normalization factor for each tissue was then calculated by dividing the final value for one of the tissues arbitrarily selected as a standard by the corresponding value for each of the tissues. To normalize an experimentally obtained value for the expression of a particular gene in a tissue sample, the obtained value 25 was multiplied by the normalization factor for the tissue tested. This normalization method was used for all tissues except those derived from the Human Blood Fractions MTC Panel, which showed dramatic variation in some housekeeping genes depending on whether the tissue had been activated or not. In these tissues, normalization was carried out with a single housekeeping gene, beta-2-micro- 30 globulin.

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Results are given in Figures 35 and 36, showing the experimentally obtained copy numbers of mRNA per 10 ng of first-strand cDNA on the left and the normalized values on the right. RNAs used for the cDNA synthesis, along with their supplier and catalog numbers are shown in tables 1 and 2.

5

Human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme is a widely distributed, highly expressed molecule, indicating that its function may be fundamental to common activities of a wide variety of cell types. As a member of the protein disulfide isomerase family, this function would most likely be in helping different proteins assume their proper three-dimensional configuration.

10 Although the expression of human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme is high in most tissues, its expression in the lung is 1.5 to 2 times that seen in any other tissue.

This suggests that the lung may produce a comparatively large amount of specific 15 protein types, for example proteins lining or secreted into the lung airways, that require human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme activity to allow them to fold or combine with other molecules before assuming an active conformation.

Regulating the activity of human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme in cells or tissues such as lung that produce human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme - 20 activity-dependent proteins, therefore, may be beneficial in pathogenic states where overproduction or underproduction of active protein leads to disease.

Table 1: Material used to determine the expression in whole body tissues.

Tissue	Supplier	Panel name and catalog number
1. brain	Clontech	Human Total RNA Panel I, K4000-1
2. heart	Clontech	Human Total RNA Panel I, K4000-1
3. kidney	Clontech	Human Total RNA Panel I, K4000-1
4. liver	Clontech	Human Total RNA Panel I, K4000-1
5. lung	Clontech	Human Total RNA Panel I, K4000-1
6. trachea	Clontech	Human Total RNA Panel I, K4000-1
7. bone marrow	Clontech	Human Total RNA Panel II, K4001-1
8. colon	Clontech	Human Total RNA Panel II, K4001-1
9. small intestine	Clontech	Human Total RNA Panel II, K4001-1
10. spleen	Clontech	Human Total RNA Panel II, K4001-1
11. stomach	Clontech	Human Total RNA Panel II, K4001-1
12. thymus	Clontech	Human Total RNA Panel II, K4001-1
13. mammary gland	Clontech	Human Total RNA Panel III, K4002-1
14. skeletal muscle	Clontech	Human Total RNA Panel III, K4002-1
15. prostate	Clontech	Human Total RNA Panel III, K4002-1
16. testis	Clontech	Human Total RNA Panel III, K4002-1
17. uterus	Clontech	Human Total RNA Panel III, K4002-1
18. cerebellum	Clontech	Human Total RNA Panel IV, K4003-1
19. fetal brain	Clontech	Human Total RNA Panel IV, K4003-1
20. fetal liver	Clontech	Human Total RNA Panel IV, K4003-1
21. spinal cord	Clontech	Human Total RNA Panel IV, K4003-1
22. placenta	Clontech	Human Total RNA Panel IV, K4003-1
23. adrenal gland	Clontech	Human Total RNA Panel V, K4004-1
24. pancreas	Clontech	Human Total RNA Panel V, K4004-1
25. salivary gland	Clontech	Human Total RNA Panel V, K4004-1
26. thyroid	Clontech	Human Total RNA Panel V, K4004-1

Table 2: Material used to determine the expression in the blood and lung tissues.

Tissue	Supplier	Panel name and catalog number
1. lymph node	Clontech	Human Immune System MTC Panel, K1426-1
2. peripheral blood leukocytes	Clontech	Human Immune System MTC Panel, K1426-1
3. tonsil	Clontech	Human Immune System MTC Panel, K1426-1
4. peripheral blood mononuclear cells.	Clontech	Human Blood Fractions MTC Panel, K1428-1
5. peripheral blood mononuclear cells – activated	Clontech	Human Blood Fractions MTC Panel, K1428-1
6. T-cell (CD8+)	Clontech	Human Blood Fractions MTC Panel, K1428-1
7. T-cell (CD8+) – activated	Clontech	Human Blood Fractions MTC Panel, K1428-1
8. T-cell (CD4+)	Clontech	Human Blood Fractions MTC Panel, K1428-1
9. T-cell (CD4+) – activated	Clontech	Human Blood Fractions MTC Panel, K1428-1
10. B-cell (CD19+)	Clontech	Human Blood Fractions MTC Panel, K1428-1
11. B-cell (CD19+) – activated	Clontech	Human Blood Fractions MTC Panel, K1428-1
12. Monocytes (CD14+)	Clontech	Human Blood Fractions MTC Panel, K1428-1
13. Th1 clone	In-house	
14. Th2 clone	In-house	
15. neutrophil	In-house	
16. neutrophil	In-house	
17. Normal Bronchial/Tracheal Epithelial Cells	In-house	
18. Normal Bronchial/Tracheal smooth muscle cell	In-house	
19. Normal lung fibroblast	In-house	
20. Microvascular Endothelial cell	In-house	
21. U937	In-house	
22. RAMOS	In-house	
23. Jurkat	In-house	
24. HelaS3	In-house	
25. IMR-90	In-house	
26. HEK293	In-house	

CLAIMS

1. An isolated polynucleotide encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide and being selected from the group consisting of:
 - 5 a) a polynucleotide encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of:
 - 10 amino acid sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2,
 - amino acid sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:29,
 - the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2; and
 - 15 the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:29.
 - b) a polynucleotide comprising the sequence of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:28;
 - 20 c) a polynucleotide which hybridizes under stringent conditions to a polynucleotide specified in (a) and (b);
 - d) a polynucleotide the sequence of which deviates from the polynucleotide sequences specified in (a) to (c) due to the degeneration of the genetic code; and
 - 25 e) a polynucleotide which represents a fragment, derivative or allelic variation of a polynucleotide sequence specified in (a to (d)).
- 30 2. An expression vector containing any polynucleotide of claim 1.

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3. A host cell containing the expression vector of claim 2.
4. A substantially purified protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide encoded by a polynucleotide of claim 1.
5. A method for producing a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide, wherein the method comprises the following steps:
 - a) culturing the host cell of claim 3 under conditions suitable for the expression of the protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide; and
 - b) recovering the protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide from the host cell culture.
- 15 6. A method for detection of a polynucleotide encoding a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide in a biological sample comprising the following steps:
 - a) hybridizing any polynucleotide of claim 1 to a nucleic acid material of a biological sample, thereby forming a hybridization complex; and
 - b) detecting said hybridization complex.
- 25 7. The method of claim 6, wherein before hybridization, the nucleic acid material of the biological sample is amplified.
8. A method for the detection of a polynucleotide of claim 1 or a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide of claim 4 comprising the steps of:

contacting a biological sample with a reagent which specifically interacts with the polynucleotide or the protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide.

5 9. A diagnostic kit for conducting the method of any one of claims 6 to 8.

10 10. A method of screening for agents which decrease the activity of a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme, comprising the steps of:

10 contacting a test compound with any protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide encoded by any polynucleotide of claim 1;

15 detecting binding of the test compound to the protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide, wherein a test compound which binds to the polypeptide is identified as a potential therapeutic agent for decreasing the activity of a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme.

11. A method of screening for agents which regulate the activity of a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme, comprising the steps of:

20 contacting a test compound with a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide encoded by any polynucleotide of claim 1; and

25 detecting a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme activity of the polypeptide, wherein a test compound which increases the protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme activity is identified as a potential therapeutic agent for increasing the activity of the protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme, and wherein a test compound which decreases the protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme activity of the polypeptide is identified as a potential therapeutic agent for decreasing the activity of the protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme.

5 12. A method of screening for agents which decrease the activity of a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme, comprising the steps of:

10 13. A method of reducing the activity of protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme, comprising the steps of:

15 contacting a cell with a reagent which specifically binds to any polynucleotide of claim 1 or any protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide of claim 4, whereby the activity of protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme is reduced.

20 14. A reagent that modulates the activity of a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme polypeptide or a polynucleotide wherein said reagent is identified by the method of any of the claim 10 to 12.

25 15. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising:

the expression vector of claim 2 or the reagent of claim 14 and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

30 16. Use of the pharmaceutical composition of claim 15 for modulating the activity of a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme in a disease.

17. Use of claim 16 wherein the disease is cancer, diabetes and obesity.

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18. A cDNA encoding a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:29.
19. The cDNA of claim 18 which comprises SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:28.
- 5 20. The cDNA of claim 18 which consists of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:28.
21. An expression vector comprising a polynucleotide which encodes a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ 10 ID NO:29.
22. The expression vector of claim 21 wherein the polynucleotide consists of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:28.
- 15 23. A host cell comprising an expression vector which encodes a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:29.
24. The host cell of claim 23 wherein the polynucleotide consists of SEQ ID 20 NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:28.
25. A purified polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:29.
26. The purified polypeptide of claim 25 which consists of the amino acid 25 sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:29.
27. A fusion protein comprising a polypeptide having the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:29.

30

28. A method of producing a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:29, comprising the steps of:

5 culturing a host cell comprising an expression vector which encodes the polypeptide under conditions whereby the polypeptide is expressed; and

isolating the polypeptide.

10 29. The method of claim 28 wherein the expression vector comprises SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:28.

15 30. A method of detecting a coding sequence for a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:29, comprising the steps of:

20 hybridizing a polynucleotide comprising 11 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:28 to nucleic acid material of a biological sample, thereby forming a hybridization complex; and

detecting the hybridization complex.

25 31. The method of claim 30 further comprising the step of amplifying the nucleic acid material before the step of hybridizing.

32. A kit for detecting a coding sequence for a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:29, comprising:

a polynucleotide comprising 11 contiguous nucleotides of SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:28; and

30 instructions for the method of claim 30.

37. The method of claim 36 wherein the step of contacting is in a cell.
38. The method of claim 36 wherein the cell is *in vitro*.
5
39. The method of claim 36 wherein the step of contacting is in a cell-free system.
40. The method of claim 36 wherein the polypeptide comprises a detectable label.
10
41. The method of claim 36 wherein the test compound comprises a detectable label.
15
42. The method of claim 36 wherein the test compound displaces a labeled ligand which is bound to the polypeptide.
43. The method of claim 36 wherein the polypeptide is bound to a solid support.
15
44. The method of claim 36 wherein the test compound is bound to a solid support.
20
45. A method of screening for agents which modulate an activity of a human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme, comprising the steps of:
25
contacting a test compound with a polypeptide comprising an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of: (1) amino acid sequences which are at least about 50% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 or which are at least about 50% identical to the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:29 and (2) the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 or in SEQ ID NO:29; and
30

detecting an activity of the polypeptide, wherein a test compound which increases the activity of the polypeptide is identified as a potential agent for increasing the activity of the human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme, and wherein a test compound which decreases the activity of the polypeptide is identified as a potential agent for decreasing the activity of the human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme.

- 5 46. The method of claim 45 wherein the step of contacting is in a cell.
- 10 47. The method of claim 45 wherein the cell is *in vitro*.
- 15 48. The method of claim 45 wherein the step of contacting is in a cell-free system.
- 20 49. A method of screening for agents which modulate an activity of a human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme, comprising the steps of:
 contacting a test compound with a product encoded by a polynucleotide which comprises the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:28; and
- 25 detecting binding of the test compound to the product, wherein a test compound which binds to the product is identified as a potential agent for regulating the activity of the human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme.
- 30 50. The method of claim 49 wherein the product is a polypeptide.
51. The method of claim 49 wherein the product is RNA.
52. A method of reducing activity of a human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme, comprising the step of:

5 contacting a cell with a reagent which specifically binds to a product encoded by a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:28, whereby the activity of a human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme is reduced.

10 53. The method of claim 52 wherein the product is a polypeptide.

54. The method of claim 53 wherein the reagent is an antibody.

15 55. The method of claim 52 wherein the product is RNA.

56. The method of claim 55 wherein the reagent is an antisense oligonucleotide.

20 57. The method of claim 56 wherein the reagent is a ribozyme.

58. The method of claim 52 wherein the cell is *in vitro*.

59. The method of claim 52 wherein the cell is *in vivo*.

25 60. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising:
a reagent which specifically binds to a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:29; and
a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

30 61. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 60 wherein the reagent is an antibody.

62. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising:

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a reagent which specifically binds to a product of a polynucleotide comprising the nucleotide sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:28; and a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

5 63. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 62 wherein the reagent is a ribozyme.

64. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 62 wherein the reagent is an antisense oligonucleotide.

10 65. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 62 wherein the reagent is an antibody.

66. A pharmaceutical composition, comprising:

15 an expression vector encoding a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence shown in SEQ ID NO:2 or SEQ ID NO:29; and

 a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

20 67. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 66 wherein the expression vector comprises SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:28.

25 68. A method of treating a protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme dysfunction related disease, wherein the disease is selected from cancer, diabetes and obesity, comprising the step of:

 administering to a patient in need thereof a therapeutically effective dose of a reagent that modulates a function of a human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme, whereby symptoms of the protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme dysfunction related disease are ameliorated.

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69. The method of claim 68 wherein the reagent is identified by the method of
claim 36.

5 70. The method of claim 68 wherein the reagent is identified by the method of
claim 45.

71. The method of claim 68 wherein the reagent is identified by the method of
claim 49.

Fig. 1

atgaaggctca cccttagatc
 ttatccaa aacttcaqcg ttctctatag
 ctgtcccg ttcggctc agcatttaat cactgaaggaa aggcattca ttggaaatgg
 agtagtc ttcccgctc aaaaacagg acgttctcct gctctattac cactgtcg
 tccatccctc aatcacat tcatccaaatc gctccatgg gctccgtgg
 tggcaagg attgacgtt ctcagaatga cttcccttgg gatattatgg tcgatcgct
 tcctactgtc ttgttttttc cctgcaacaa aaggaccta aatgtgaaat accccgaaaga
 cgtccatc acccttccaa aatgtggctt actctccatc caaggatgtt ttgttgg
 cagcccccaag aatgtggctt acttgcggcgg aatctgttgg gttcatttg
 acatcgggg cacaatccc actatccc aactgttgg aactgttgg
 cagccctcag cggccaaag tggcggatgg aatgtggcgg
 gcaaccggctg cggccggcgg tggcggccct gggaaaggcag
 cagtggcag ctggcggccc tctatggca gaaaggacatg
 caaggatggcag gggccggccctt aatggcggccctt
 gatccctggatgg gggccggatgg agaggaaact
 gggcccgaggaa gggccggacc ccaaggcagg
 cagctccctt ccacccgtccca atgtcaggcgc
 caggacagac taa

Fig. 2

MKLTLESFIQ NFSVLYSPLK RHLIGSGSAQ FPSQHLITEV TTDTFWEVVL QKQDVLLYY
 APWCGFCPSL NHIFTIQLARN LPMDTFTVAR IDVSQNDL PW EFMVDRLLPTV LFFPCNRKDL
 SVKYPEDVPI TLPNILLRFLI HHSDPASSPQ NVANSPTKEC LQSEAVLORG HISHLEREIQ
 KLRAEISSLQ RAQVQVESQL SSARRDEHRL RQQRRALEEQ HSLLHAHSEQ LQALYEQKTR
 ELQELARKLQ ELADASENLL TENTWLKILV ATMERKLEGR DGAEESLAAQR EVHPKQPEPS
 ATPQLPGSSP PPANVSATLV SERNKENRTD

Fig. 3

MKISNLLAAF LAFSGEFFCA SAEVPKVNKE GLNELITADK VLMVKFYAPW CGHCKALAPE
 YESAADELEK DGISLVEVDC TEEGDLCCSEY SIRGYPTLNV FKNGKQISQY SGPRKHDAVL
 KYMRKQLLPT VKPISKDTLE NFVEKADDLA VVAFFKDQKL NDTYTEVAEV MKDDDFVFAAS
 DDKEFLAKSLG SNFPGIVAFT KDAAQDSDKL VYTGDWDBAS IADFIGVSSI PIJLDELNQMT
 FGKYQQSGLPL LGIIFYNSTE SRDELYDVFQ PLAKKYQDTL RFAFLDAVRY GAVAKQMNVE
 SDWPAFVIAN LKSMILKYPFP TTTELTAKAMT KFVGFVDGK LQPKIKSQPI PESQEDLVVL
 VADNFDDIVM DETKDVLFEEF YAPWCGHCKN LAPTYEKLAE EYSDDSNVVV AKIDATENDI
 SVSISGFPTI MFFKANDKVN PVRYEGDRTL EDLSAFIDKH ASFEPIKKEK ESVPAPDLED
 QVAVEDEMAD EL

Fig. 4

ssvvvvltdenFdeevlkaaksdkpVlvdfyApwCgpc

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Fig. 5

tttaacttc ctatagccc tttagctact acactgcattg ttgcaggacc ataaaggagg
 gtgttcagg cttcatcgac tctgaacaa ggttcttga agcccact gttgcattt
 cttcccttga gaagaatgt gagggttcatg ccccaagtc cttccctcac
 acaggatct cttccggaa gtggacatga ctggacaaa cttcacaggc
 gaaacaacaa gacttcac atctacctt tgattcaaa ttgtttgtt
 gagactgggt gctccgggt ccactcagg tggatccaa gcaaggactg
 agaaaaatc cattacatc ttctctatcg ttcttcagg gaaagaattt
 ttatccaa aacttcagg ttcggcttc agcatttaat cactgaatgt
 ctctggccag ttcccgatc acgttctcc gctctattac gtcggcttctg
 agtagtccct caaaacagg tcatccagg agctcggAAC
 tccatccctc aatcacatc ttccatgtc cttccatgt
 tggttccagg attgacgtgt ctcgaatgt
 tccctactgtc ttgtttttcc ctcgaatc
 acccttccatc acccttccaa actctccatc
 cgtccctatc accctccatc actctccatc
 cagccccccag aatgtggctt
 acggggggg ccatctccc acttggagg
 cggctccag cggcacaag tgagggttgg
 cggcggccct agcggggcc
 tctatggca aacccctt
 acggggggg cggcacaag tgagggttgg
 cggcggccct agcggggcc
 tctatggca aacccctt
 cagtcggcag cggcggcc
 caagtcggcag gagctggcc
 gatccctgg gggaccatgg
 gggccaggaga ggggtccacc
 cagctccctt ccacctggca
 caggacagac aatgtatga
 aatataattt tgccaaattt
 gaaaatcaa aaaaaaaaaa
 ttgcaggacc ttgcaggacc
 cttccctcac ttgtttgtt
 cttcacaggc atgtcggcc
 cttcacaggc aatgtatga
 ttgtttttttt attgtaaattt
 aatgtaaata aagattttt
 aaaaaaaaaa aa
 ttgcaggacc ttgcaggacc
 cttccctcac ttgtttgtt
 cttcacaggc atgtcggcc
 cttcacaggc aatgtatga
 ttgtttttttt attgtaaattt
 aatgtaaata aagattttt
 aaaaaaaaaa aa

Fig. 6

Fig. 6 (continued)

cagctccct ccacctgcc atgtcagcgc cacactggc tctgaaaagga ataaaggagaa
caggacagac taactttta aatgatatga agaaatcaga ggtgaaaatt gtacatggg
aattatattta tgcaaatttt attgaaattt attgtaata aagattttt cagtggtcta
gaaaatcaa aaaaaaaaaaa aaaaaaaaaaa aa

Fig. 7

Fig. 7 (continued)

cagctccct ccacctgcc atgtcaggcg cacactggcg tctgaaaggataaggagaa
caggacagac taactttta aatgatatga agaaatcaga ggtgaaaatt gtacattggg
aatatatttt tgcaattttt attgaaattt attgtaaata aagattttt cagtggctta
aaaaaaatccaaa aaaaaaaaaa aa

8

ACCACTGAGAAAATTCATAAATTTCATTAAAGTCTGATAATTTGCTAAATAATATTTCCC
AAATGTACATTTCACCTCTGATTCTCATTTCAATTAAAGTTAGTCTGCTGTTC
TCCTTATCCTTCAAGACACCAGTGTGGCGTGCACATTGGCAGGTGGAGGTGCCA
GGGGAGGTGGGGGGCTGAGGGCTCAGGCTGCTGGGGTGGACCTCTCTGGGCCGCC
AGGCTTCAAGTCATCCCTGCCCTCCAGTTCCATGGTCGCCACCCAGGATCTTG
AGGCCACGTTCTCGTAAGGAGGTTCTCGAGGCTCAGGCTCAGGCTGCTCACTGTG
GCCAGCTCCTGCAGCTCACCGTGTCTCTGCTCATAGAGGGCCTGCAAGCTGCT
GGGTGGAGCAGGCTGTGCTGCTGCTCTCCAGGGCCCTGCTGCTGAGCCGGTGC
TCTCTGGGGCACCTGGAGAGCTGGGACTCACCTGCACTTCTGGATCTCTGGCT
ATTTCAGTTCTGGATCTCCAAAGTGGAGATGTTGGGGCTGCTGTAAG
ACTGGCTCGCTCAAGACACTCCCTGGTAGGAGACTAGCCACATTCTGGGGCTGGAA
AGCAGGGTCTGAGTGTGATGCCAAATGAACACGTTCAACAGGTTGGAAAGGGACGTC
TTTGGGGTATTCAACACTTAGGTCCTTCTGTTGCCAGG

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Fig. 9

TAGACCACGTGAGAAAATCTTTTACAATTACAATAATTCAATAATTGCATAATAATT
 CCCAATGTACAATTTCACCTCTGATTTCATATCATTTCAAGACACCAAGTGTGGCCTGACATTGGCAGTGGAGGGAGCTG
 TTCTCCTTATTCCCTTCAAGACACCAAGTGTGGCCTGACATTGGCAGTGGAGGGAGCTG
 CCAGGGAGCTGGGGGGCTGAGGGCTCAGGCTGGCTCCAGTTCCATGGCAGCTGGAGGGAGCTG
 GCCAGGCTTCAAGCTCCATCCCTGCCCTCCAGTTCCATGGCAGCTGGAGGGAGCTG
 TTGAGCCACGGTCTCGGTTCTCGGTAAGGAGGTTCTCGGAGGCTCAGGCTGGCTCATAGAGGGCTGGCAGCTGCTCACTG
 CGGGCCAGCTCCTGGAGCTCACGGTCTCGGCTCATAGAGGGCTGGCAGCTGCTCACTG
 TGTGCGTGGAGCAAGGCTGTGCTCCAGGGCCGCTGCTGGCTGGCAGCCGGTGC
 TCATCTCTGGGGCACTGGAGGCTGGGACTCCACCTGGCACTTGTGCTCGCTGGAGGGCTG
 CTTAATTCTGCTCTCAGTTCTGGATCTCTCTCAAGTGGAGATGTGCCCTGGCTGT
 AAGACTGCCCTCGCTCTGAAGACACTCCTGGTAGGAGGTTAGCCACATTCTGGGGCTG
 GAAGCAGGGTCTGAATGATGCAAAATGAACCCCTAACAGGTTGGAAAGGTGATGGGGAGG
 TCTCCGGGGTATTCAACACTTAGTCCCTCTGTGGACGGAAAAAACAGCGC

Fig. 10

TAGACCACGTGAGAAAATCTTTTACAATTACAATAATTGCATAATAATT
 CCCAATGTACAATTTCACCTCTGATTTCATATCATTTCAAGACACCAAGTGTGGCCTGACATTGGCAGTGGAGGGAGCTG
 TTCTCCTTATTCCCTTCAAGACACCAAGTGTGGCCTGACATTGGCAGTGGAGGGAGCTG
 CCAGGGAGCTGGGGGGCTGAGGGCTCAGGCTGGCTCCAGTTCCATGGCAGCTGGAGGGAGCTG
 GCCAGGCTTCAAGCTCCATCCCTGCCCTCCAGTTCCATGGCAGCTGGAGGGAGCTG
 TTGAGCCACGGTCTCGGTTCTCGGTAAGGAGGTTCTGAGGGCTCAGGCTGGCTCATAGAGGGCTGGCAGCTGCTCACTG
 CGGGCCAGCTCCTGGAGCTCACGGTCTCGGCTCATAGAGGGCTGGCAGCTGCTCACTG
 TGTGCGTGGAGCAGGCTGTGCTGGCAGGCTGGGACTCCAGGGCCGGCTGCTGGCAGCCGGTGC
 TCATCTCTGGGGCACTGGAGGCTGGGACTCCAGGGCCGGCTGCTGGCAGCTGGCTCGCT

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Fig. 11

CGAGGCTCCACTCAGGTGAAAGAATTGCGGCAATTGTTGACGTGAAAGAAAGAATCTCATT
 ACATCTTGGATCCAAGCAAGCACTGATGAAGCTCACCCCTAGACTCTTATTCAAAACT
 TCAGGCGTTCTATAGTCCCTTGAAAAGGCATCTCATTTGGAAAGTGGCTCTGCCCAGTTCC
 CGTCTCAGCATTAAATCACTGAAGTGACAACTGATAACCTTGGAAAGTAGTCCCTCAAA
 AACAGGACGTTCTCCTGCCTTAAATACGCTCCGTGGCTCTGTCATCCATCCTCAATC
 ACATCTTCATCCAGCTAGCTCGGAACCTGCCATGGACACATTCACTGTGGCAAGGATTG
 ACGTGTCTCANAATGACCTCCCTTGGAAATTATGGTCGATCGTCTNCCTACTGTCTTGT
 TTTTCCCTGCAACAGAAAGGACCTAAGTGTGAAATTACCCCGAAGAACGTCCTCATCACCC
 TTCCAAACCTGGTGGTTCAATTGGCATCACTCAGACCCGTGCTTCCAGCCCCAGATGT
 GGC

Fig. 12

TAGACCACGTGAGAAATCTTATTACAATAATTCAATAAAATTGCAATAAAATTGCTATAAATATT
 CCCAATGACAATTTCACCTCTGATTCTCATATCATTAAAGTTAGTCTGTCTGCTCTG
 TTCTCCTTATTCAGACACCCAGTGTGGCGCTGACATGGCAGGTGGAGGGAGCTG
 CCAGGGAGCTGGGGTGGCTGAGGGCTCAGGCTGGCTTGGGGTGGACCTCTCTGGGCC
 GCCAGGGCTTCAAGCTCCATCCCTGCCCTCCAGTTCCATGGTGGCCACCAAGGATC
 TTGAGGCCACCGTGTCTCGGTAAGGAGGTTTCTGAGGCATCGGCCAGCTCCTGCAGCTG
 CGGGCCAGCTCCTGCAGCTCACGTGTCTGGCTCTGCTCATAGAGGGCCTGCAAGCTGCT
 TGTGGCGTGGAGCAGGCTGCTGGCTCTGCTGCCAGGGCCAGCCGGTGC
 TCATCTCTGCG

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Fig. 13

CTGAAAGTGACAACCTGATACTTTGGGAAGTAGTCCTCAAAAACAGGGACGTTCTCCTGC
 TCTATTACCGCTCCGGTGGCTTCTGTCCATCCCTCAATCACATCTTCATCCAGCTAG
 CTCGGAACCTGCCATGGACACATTCACTGTGGCAAGGATTGACGTGTCTCAGAATGACC
 TTCTCTGGGAATTATGGTCGATCGTCTTCACTGTCTTCTACTGTTCTGTTTTCCTGCAACAGAA
 AGGACCTAAAGTGTGAAATACCCCGAAGACGTCCTCACCCCTCCAAACCTGTTGAGGT
 TCATTTTGCACTCACTCAGACCCCTGCTTCCAGCCCCAGAATGTGGCTAACTCTCCTACCA
 AGGAGTGTCTTCAGAGCGAGGCAGTCTTACAGGGGGGCACATNTNCCACTGGAGAGAG
 AGATCCAGAAACTGAGAGGAGAATAAGCAGCCTNCAGCGAGCACAAAGTGCAGGTGGAGT
 CCCAGCTC

Fig. 14

CTAGACCACCTGAGAAAATCTTATTACAATAATTCAATAATTGGCATAAATATA
 TCCCAATGTACAATTTCACCTCTGATTCTCATATCATTAATAAGTTAGTCTGTCCCT
 GTTCTCCTTATTCAGACACCAGTGGCGCTGACATGGCAGGTGGAGGGAGCT
 GCCAGGGAGCTGGGGGGCTGAGGGCTCAGGCTGGCTTCCCTCAGTTCCATGGTCGCCACCAGGAT
 CGCAGGGCTTCAGCTCCATGGCTTCTGAGGTTCTGAGGCATGGCCAGCTGCAGCTT
 CTTGAGGCCACGTGTCTGGTAAGGAGGTTCTGCTCATAGAGGGCCTGCAAGCTGCTCACT
 GCGGGCCAGCTCCTGCAGCTCACGTGTCTGCTCATAGAGGGCCTGCAAGCTGCTGCT
 GTGTGGGTGGAGCAGGTGTGCTTCTGCTCATAGAGGGCCTGCAAGCTGCTGCT

Fig. 15

TTTTTNTATGTTTTAGCCACTGAGAAAATCTTTATTACAATAATTCAATAAA
ATTGCAATAAATATAATTCCCAATGCAATTTCACCTCTGATTTCATATCATTAA
AAAGTTAGTCTGTCCCTTATTCCCTTCAAGACACCAGTGGCGCTGACATTGG
CAGGTGGAGGGAGCTGGCAGGGAGCTGGGGTGGCTGAGGGCTCAGGCTTGGGGT
GGACCTCTCTGGGCCAGGGTTCAAGCTCCATCCCTGGCCCTCCAGTTCCCTCCA
TGTTGGCCACAGGATCTTGAGCCACGTTCTCGGTAAAGGAGGTTTCTGAGGCATCGG
CCAGCTCCCTGGCAGCTGGGGCCAGCTCCGGCAGCTCAGGTGCTTCTGCTCATAGGGG
CCTGCAGCTGCTCACTGTTGCGTGGAGCAGGCTGTGCT

Fig. 16

TCTAGACCACTGAGAAAATCTTTACAATAATTCAAATAAAATTGATAAAATA
TTCCCAATGTACAAATTTCACCTCTGATTCTCATATCATTTAAAAGTTAGTCGTCC
TGGTCTCCATTTCCTTACAGACACCAGTGTGGCGCTGACATTGGCAGGTGGAGGGAGC
TGCAGGGAGCTGGGGTGGCTGAGGGCTCAGGCTGCTGGGTGGACCTCTCTGGGG
CCGCCACGGTTCAAGTCATCCCTGCCCTCCAGTTCCATGGTCGCCACCCAGGA
TCTTGAGGCCACGTGTTCTCCGTAAGAGNNNTTCTGAGGCATCGGCCAGCTGCAGCT
TGGGAGCCAGGTCTGGAGCTCACGTGTTCTGCTCATAGAGGGCCTGCAAGCTGCTCAC
TGTGTGCGTGGAGCAGGCTGTGCTTCCAGGGCCCTGCTGCTGTCG

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Fig. 17

TCTAGACCACTGAGAAAATCTTATTACAATAAAATTCAATAAAATTGCATAAAATA
 TTCCCAATGTACAATTTCACCTCTGATTCTCATATCATTAAAGTTAGTCTGTCC
 TGTCTCCTTATTCCCTTCAAGACACCAGTGTGGCGCTGACATTGGCAGGTGAGGGAGC
 TGCAGGGAGCTGGGGGGGGTGAAGGGCTCAGGCTGCTGGGACCTCTCTGGG
 CCGCCAGGGCTTCAGCTCCATCCCTGCCCTCCAGTTCCCTCCATGGTCGCCACCAGGA
 TCTTGAGCCACGGTGTCTCGGTAAAGGAGGTTTCTGAGGCATGGCCAGCTCCTGCAGCT
 TGCGGCCAGCTCCGTGAGCTCACGGTCTGTCTGCTCATAGGGCCTGCAGCTGCTCAC
 TGTGTGCGTGGAGC

Fig. 18

GATTTCTAGACCACTGAGAAAATCTTATTACAATAAAATTCAATAAAATTGCATAAA
 ATATATTCCCAATGTACAATTTCACCTCTGATTCTCATATCATTAAAGTTAGTCTC
 TGTCTGTCTCCTTATTCTTCAAGACACCAGTGTGGCGCTGACATTGGCAGGTGAGGG
 GGAGGCTGCCAGGGAGCTGGGGGTGAAGGGCTCAGGCTCANGCTGCTGGTGGACCTNTCT
 CTGGGCCAGGGCTTCAGCTCCATCCCTGCCATCCAGTTCCATGGTCGCCAC
 CAGGATCTTGAGCCACGGTGTCTCGGTAAAGGAGGTTTCTGAGGCATGGCCAGCTCCTG
 CAGCTTGGGCCAGCTCCGTGAGCTCACGGTCTGTCTGCTCATAGGGCCTGCAGCTG
 CTCACGTGTGCGTGGAGCA

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Fig. 19

AGACCATTAGTAAATCTTATTACAATAAATTCAATGAAATTGCATAAATATATTCC
 CAAATGACAATTTCACCTCTGATTCTCATATCATTAAAAGTTAGTCTGTCTGT
 TCTCCCTTATTCCCTTCAGACACCAGTGTGGCGCTGACATTGCAGGTGGAGGGAGCTGC
 CAGGGAGCTGGGGGTGGCTGAGGGCTCAGGCTGCTGGACCTCTCTGGGCC
 CCAGGCTTTCAGCTCCATCCCCTGCCCTCCAGTTCTCCATGGTCGGCCACCAGGATCT
 TGAGGCCACGTGTTCTCGGTAAAGGAGTTTCTGAGGCATGGCCAGCTCCTGCAGCTTG
 GGGCCAGCTCCTGCAGCTCACGTGTCAGGTGGCTGCTCATAGGGCCTGGCAGCTGCT
 GTGGTGGAGCAGGTGGCTGCTGCT

Fig. 20

TTTTTTCTAGACCACTGAGAAAATCTTATTACAATAAATTCAATAAAATTGCA
 TAAATATTTCCCAATGACAATTTCACCTCTGATTCTTCATATCATTAAAAGTTA
 GTCTGTCCCTGTTCTCCCTTACAGACACCAGTGTGGCTGACATGGCAGGTGG
 AGGGGAGCTGCCAGGGAGCTGGGGTGGCTGAGGGCTCAGGCTGCTGGCTGGACCTC
 TCTCTGGGGCCACGTTCAAGCTCCATCCCTGCCCTCCAGTTCCATGGTGGCC
 ACCAGGATCTTGAGCCACGTGTTCTCGGTAAAGGAGGTTCTGAGGCATGGCCAGCTCC
 TGCAAGCTTGGGGCCAGCTCCTGCAGCTCACGTGTCAGGTGGCTTCTGCTCATAGGGGCC
 TGCTCACTGTTGGCTGGAG

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Fig. 21

TTTTTTCTAGACCAACTGAGAAAATCTTATTACAATAAAATTCAATAAAATTTGCA
 TAAATATTTCCCAATGTACAATTTCACCTCTGATTTCATTCATTTAAAGTTA
 GTCTGTCCCTGTTCTCCTTATTCCCTTCAAGACACCAGTGGCGCTGACATTGGCAGGTGG
 AGGGAGGTGCCAGGGAGCTGGGGTGGCTGAGGGCTCAGGCTGGCTGGACCTC
 TCTCTGGGGCGCCACGTTACAGCTCCATCCCTGCCCTCCAGTTCTCCATGGTCGC
 CACCAAGGATCTTGAGGCCACGCTGGTCTCGGTAAAGGAGGTITCTGAGGCATGGCCAGCTC
 CTGCGAGCTGGGGCCAGCTCCCTGCAGCTCACGTGTCAGTGTCTGCTCATAGGGGCCTGCAG
 CTGCTCACTGTTGGGTGGAG

Fig. 22

CTAGACCAACTGAGAAAATCTTATTACAATAAAATTCAATAAAATTTGCAATAAAATATA
 TCCCAATGTACAATTTCACCTCTGATTTCATTCATTTAAAGTTAGTTAGCTCTGTCCT
 GTTCTCCTTATTCCCTTCAAGACACCAGTGGGGTGGCTGACATTGGCAGGTGGAGGGAGCT
 GCCAGGGAGCTGGGGGTGGCTGAGGGCTCAGGCTGGCTGGGGTGGACCTCTCTGGGC
 CGCCACCGTTTCAGCCTCCATCCCTGCCCTCCAGTTCTCCATGGTCGCCACCAGGATC
 TTGAGGCCACGCTGGTCTCGGTAAAGGAGGTITCTGAGGCATGGCCAGTCTGGCAGCTG
 CGTGGCCAGCTCCCTGCAGCTCACGTGTCAGTGTCTGCTCATAGGGGCCTGCAGGTGCTCACTG
 TGTGGCGTGGAGCAGGCT

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Fig. 23

TTTTCTAGACCACTGAGAAAATCTTATTACAATAAAATTCAATAAAATTGCATAAAT
 ATATTCCTTCAATTTCACCTCTGATTCTCATATCATTAAAGTTAGTCTG
 TCCCTGTTCTCCTTATTCCCTTCAAGACACCAAGTGTGGCGCTGACATTGGCAGGTGGAGGG
 AGCTGCCAGGGAGCTGGGGTGGCTGAGGGCTCAGGCTGCTGGGGTGGACCTCTCT
 GGGCCGCCACGTTATCAGCCTCCATCCCTGCCCTCCAGTTCCATGGCTGCCAC
 AGGATCTTGAGCCACGTTCTCGGTAAAGGAGTTCTGAGGCATCGGCCAGCTCCCTGC
 AGCTTGCGAGCCAGCTCCCTGCAGCTCACGTGCTTGCTCATAGGGCCTGCAGCTG
 TCACTGTGTGCGTGGAG

Fig. 24

TTTTCTAGACCACTGAGAAAATCTTATTACAATAAAATTCAATAAAATTGCATAAAT
 ATATTCCTTCAATTTCACCTCTGATTCTCATATCATTAAAGTTAGTCTG
 TGCTCTGTTCTCCTTATTCCCTTCAAGACACCAAGTGTGGCGCTGACATTGGCAGGTGGAGCG
 GGAGGAGCCAGGGAGCTGGGGTGGCTGAGGGCTCAGGCTGCTGGGGTGGACCTCT
 CTGGGGCCACGTTCTAGCTCCATCCCTGCCCTCCAGTTCCATGGCTGCCAC
 CAGGATCTGAGCCACGTTCTCGGTAAAGGAGGTCTGAGGCATCGGCCAGCTCCCTG
 CAGCTTGCGGGCCAGCTCCCTGCAGCTCACGTGCTTGCTCATAGGGCCTGAAGGCTG
 CTCACGTGTGTGCGTGGAGAAG

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Fig. 25

TTTTTTTTTTTTCTAGACCACTGAGAAATCTTTTACAAATTCAATAAAA
 TTAGCATAATACTCCAAATGACAATTTCACCTCTGATTCTCATATCATTAAA
 AAGTTAGTCTGTCCTGTTCTCCTTACAGACACCCAGTGTGGGGCTGACATTGGC
 AGGGAGGGAGGTGCCAGGGAGCTGGGGGGCTGAGGGCTCAGGCTGCTTGGGTG
 GACCTCTCTGGCCAGGCTTCAGCTCCATCCCTCCAGTTCCCTCTCCAT
 GGTGCCACAGGATCTGAGCCACGTTCAGGGTTCTCGTTCAAGGGTTCTGAGGCATGGC
 CAGTCCTGCAGCTTGCGGCCAGCTCAGCTCACGCTCACGTGCTTCAGCTCATA

Fig. 26

TTTTTTTTCTAGACCACTGAGAAATCTTTACAAATAATTCAATAAAAATTGCA
 TAAATATATTCCTTACATGACAATTTCACCTCTGATTCTCATATCATTAAAAAGTTA
 GTCTGTCTGTTCTCCTTATTCCATTCAGACACCCAGTGTGGGGCTGACATTGGCAGGTGG
 AGGGAGCTGCCAGGGAGCTGGGGGGCTGAGGGCTCAGGCTGCTTGGGTGGACCTC
 TCTCTGGCCAGGCTTCAGCTCCATCCCTCCAGTTCCCTCTCCATGGTGC
 CACCANGATCTTGAGCCACCTGTTCTCGGTAGGGAGGTTCAGGGCATGGCCAGCTC
 CTGAGCTTGCGGCCAGCTCAGCTCACGCTTCAACGTTCTGCTCATTAGGGGCCCTGC
 AGCTGCTCACTGTTGCGTGGAGCAAGGCCTGTGCTTG

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Fig. 27

CTAGACCACTGAGAAAATCTTATTACAATAAATTCAATAATTGCATAAATATA
TCCCAATGTACAATTTCACCTCTGATTCTCATATCATTAAAAGTTAGTCTGTCC
GTTCTCCCTATTCCCTTCAGACACCAGTGGCGCTGACATTGGCAGGTGGAGGGAGCT
GCCAGGGAGCTGGGGGTGGCTGAGGGCTCAGGCTGCTTGGGGTGGACCTCTCTGGGC
CGCCAGGGCTTCAGCTCCATCCCTGCCCTCCAGTTCCATGGCCACCCAGGAT
CTTGAGGCCACGTTCTCGGTAAGGAGGTTTCTGAGGCATGGCCAGCTCCCTGCAGCT
GCGGGCCAGCTCCTGCAGCTCACGTGTCTGCTCATA

BLASTP - alignment of 59_PROTEIN (SEQ ID NO:2) against swiss|Q10057|PDI1_SCHPO (SEQ ID NO:3)

This hit is scoring at : 7e-10 (expectation value), Alignment length (overlap) : 131, Identities : 32 %, Scoring matrix : BLOSUM62 (used to infer consensus pattern), Database searched : nrdb

Q:	33	SQHLITEVTTDTFWEVVLQK-QDVILLYYAPWC <u>CG</u> <u>CG</u> CPSLMHIFIQLARNLPMDT-FTVAR
H:	353	SQEDLVVVLVADNFDDIVMDETKDVLV EFY APWC <u>GH</u> <u>CK</u> NLAPTYEKLAAEYSDDSN V VAK

disulfide redox-active site CXXC motif
BLOCKS for Thioredoxin family proteins

IDVSQNDLPWEFMDRLLPTVLFPPCNRKDLSVKYPEDVPIITLPNLLRFILHHS--DPASS
 ID.:ND: PT: :FF. .N K .V:Y. D TL.:L .FI .H: :P...
 IDATENDI--SVSISGEGPTIMFFKANDKVNPVRYEGD--RTLEDLSAFIDKHASFEPPIKK

PQNVANSPTKE	159
. . . . P. E	
EKEESVPAPDLE	479

BLOCKS search results

AC#	Description	Strength	Score
BL00194	Thioredoxin family proteins.	1242	1223
AA# 55	LLLYYAPWCGfCP		

HMMPFAM - alignment of 59_PROTEIN (SEQ ID NO:2) against pfam|hmm|thioredo (SEQ ID NO:4)

Thioredoxin

This hit is scoring at : 26.4; Expect = 1.2e-06, Scoring matrix :
BLOSUM62 (used to infer consensus pattern),

Q:	34	QHLITEVTTDTFWEVVLQ---KQDVLLLYYAPWCGFC	67
	..:..	:T.:F E VL: .:VL: :YAPWCG C	
H:	1	ssvvvvvlttdenFdeevlakaksdkpVLVdFyApWCGpC	37

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Fig. 31

Fig. 32

MKLTLLESFIQ NFSVLYSPLK RHLIGGSAQ FPSQHILITEV TTDTFWEVVL QKQDVLLYY
APWCGFCPSL NHIFIQLARN LPMDTFTVAR IDVVSQNDLPW EFMVDRLPTV LFFPCN

BLASTP - alignment of 59_short_TR1 against swiss|P30101|ER60_HUMAN
 This hit is scoring at : 4e-09 (expectation value), Alignment length (overlap) : 116, Identities : 33 %, Scoring matrix : BLOSUM62 (used to infer consensus pattern), Database searched : nrdb

Q: 5 LESEFQFNSVILYSPPLKRHLIGSGSAQFPSQH--LITTEVTTDTFWEVVL-QKQDVLLLYYA
 LE.F:Q:: LKR:L S...P...: V.:F E:V :.:DVL: :YA
 H: 349 LERFLQDY--FDGNILKRYL--KSEPIPESSNDGPVKVVVAENFDEIVNNENKDVLLIEFYA

PWCGFCPSILNHIFIQLARNLPMID-TFTVARIDVSQNDLPPWEFMVDRLLPTVLFPCN 116
 PWCG.C.:L. :L...L..D...:A: :D.:ND:P.: V .PT:.F P.N
 PWCGHCKNILEPKYKELGEKLSKDPNIVIAKMDATANDVPSSEYEVRGFPTIYFSPAN 459
 disulfe redox-active site CXXC motif

BLOCKS for Thioredoxin family proteins

AC#	Description	Strength	Score
BL00194	Thioredoxin family proteins.	1242	1223
AA# 55	LLYYAPWCGFCP		

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HMMMPFAM - alignment of 59_short_TR1 against pfam|hmm|thioredoxin
Thioredoxin, This hit is scoring at : 26.4; Expect = 1.2e-06, Scoring matrix :
BLOSUM62 (used to infer consensus pattern)

Q:	34	QHILITEVTTDTFWEVVLQ	---	KQDVLLLYAPWCGFC	67
	:T..:.	E VL: ..	YAPWCG C
H:	1	ssvvvvlt	denFdeevl	kaksdkpVLVdFYApWCGpC	37

Fig. 35

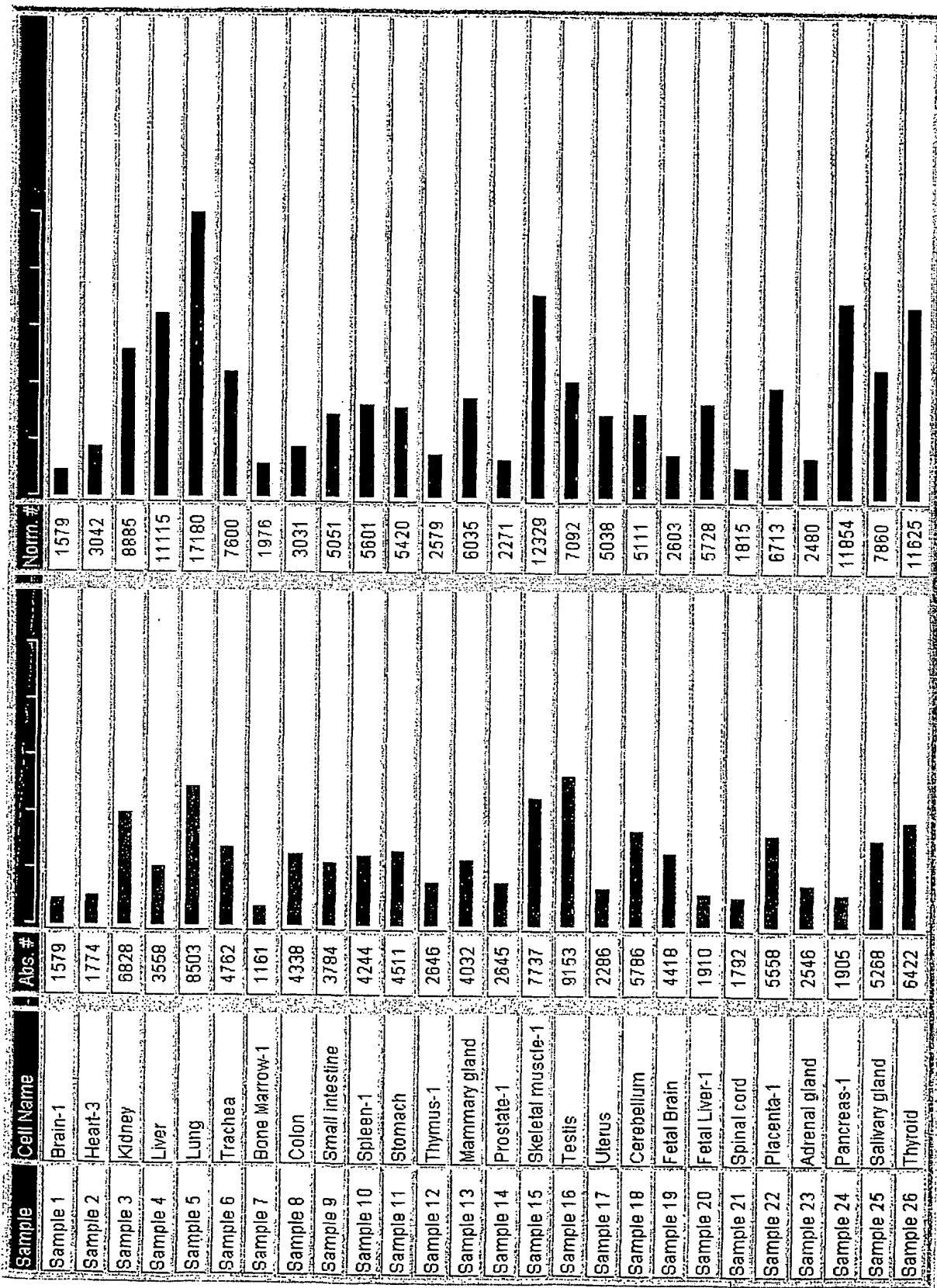
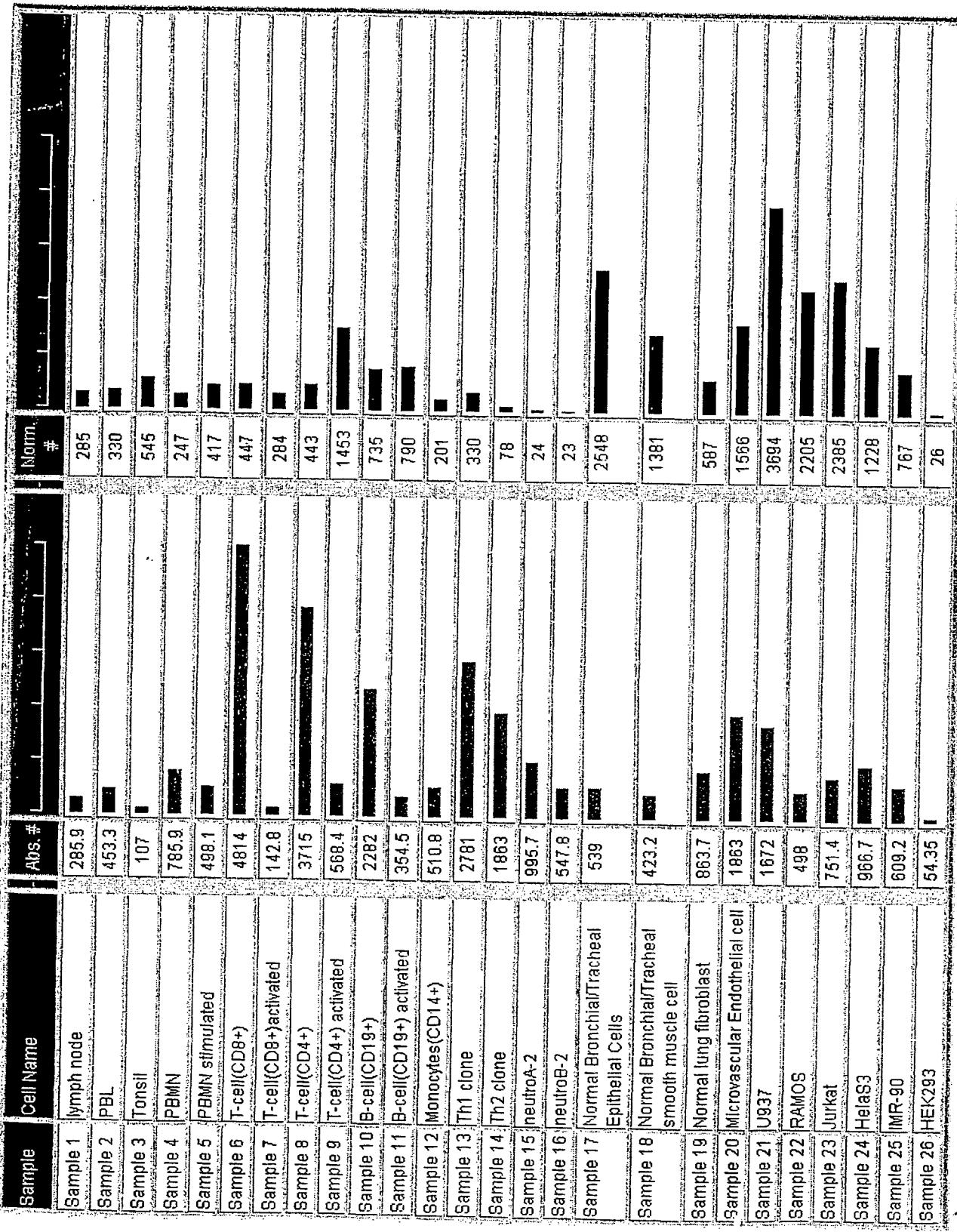


Fig. 36



SEQUENCE LISTING

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Bull, Christof

<120> REGULATION OF HUMAN PROTEIN DISULFIDE ISOMERASE-LIKE ENZYME

<130> Lio132 foreign countries

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<151> 2000-09-08

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<170> PatentIn version 3.1

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<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

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<213> Homo sapiens

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 Ser Gln His Leu Ile Thr Glu Val Thr Thr Asp Thr Phe Trp Glu Val
 35 40 45
 Val Leu Gln Lys Gln Asp Val Leu Leu Leu Tyr Tyr Ala Pro Trp Cys
 50 55 60
 Gly Phe Cys Pro Ser Leu Asn His Ile Phe Ile Gln Leu Ala Arg Asn
 65 70 75 80
 Leu Pro Met Asp Thr Phe Thr Val Ala Arg Ile Asp Val Ser Gln Asn
 85 90 95
 Asp Leu Pro Trp Glu Phe Met Val Asp Arg Leu Pro Thr Val Leu Phe
 100 105 110
 Phe Pro Cys Asn Arg Lys Asp Leu Ser Val Lys Tyr Pro Glu Asp Val
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 Pro Ile Thr Leu Pro Asn Leu Leu Arg Phe Ile Leu His His Ser Asp
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 Pro Ala Ser Ser Pro Gln Asn Val Ala Asn Ser Pro Thr Lys Glu Cys
 145 150 155 160
 Leu Gln Ser Glu Ala Val Leu Gln Arg Gly His Ile Ser His Leu Glu
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 Arg Glu Ile Gln Lys Leu Arg Ala Glu Ile Ser Ser Leu Gln Arg Ala
 180 185 190
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 195 200 205
 Arg Leu Arg Gln Gln Arg Ala Leu Glu Glu Gln His Ser Leu Leu
 210 215 220
 His Ala His Ser Glu Gln Leu Gln Ala Leu Tyr Glu Gln Lys Thr Arg
 225 230 235 240
 Glu Leu Gln Glu Leu Ala Arg Lys Leu Gln Glu Leu Ala Asp Ala Ser
 245 250 255
 Glu Asn Leu Leu Thr Glu Asn Thr Trp Leu Lys Ile Leu Val Ala Thr
 260 265 270
 Met Glu Arg Lys Leu Glu Gly Arg Asp Gly Ala Glu Ser Leu Ala Ala
 275 280 285
 Gln Arg Glu Val His Pro Lys Gln Pro Glu Pro Ser Ala Thr Pro Gln
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Leu Pro Gly Ser Ser Pro Pro Pro Ala Asn Val Ser Ala Thr Leu Val
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Pro Trp Cys Gly His Cys Lys Ala Leu Ala Pro Glu Tyr Glu Ser Ala
50 55 60
Ala Asp Glu Leu Glu Lys Asp Gly Ile Ser Leu Val Glu Val Asp Cys
65 70 75 80
Thr Glu Glu Gly Asp Leu Cys Ser Glu Tyr Ser Ile Arg Gly Tyr Pro
85 90 95
Thr Leu Asn Val Phe Lys Asn Gly Lys Gln Ile Ser Gln Tyr Ser Gly
100 105 110
Pro Arg Lys His Asp Ala Leu Val Lys Tyr Met Arg Lys Gln Leu Leu
115 120 125
Pro Thr Val Lys Pro Ile Ser Lys Asp Thr Leu Glu Asn Phe Val Glu
130 135 140
Lys Ala Asp Asp Leu Ala Val Val Ala Phe Phe Lys Asp Gln Lys Leu
145 150 155 160
Asn Asp Thr Tyr Thr Glu Val Ala Glu Val Met Lys Asp Asp Phe Val
165 170 175
Phe Ala Ala Ser Asp Asp Lys Glu Leu Ala Lys Ser Leu Gly Ser Asn
180 185 190
Phe Pro Gly Ile Val Ala Phe Thr Lys Asp Ala Ala Gln Asp Ser Asp
195 200 205
Lys Leu Val Tyr Thr Gly Asp Trp Asp Pro Ala Ser Ile Ala Asp Phe
210 215 220
Ile Gly Val Ser Ser Ile Pro Leu Leu Asp Glu Leu Asn Gln Met Thr
225 230 235 240
Phe Gly Lys Tyr Gln Gln Ser Gly Leu Pro Leu Gly Ile Ile Phe Tyr
245 250 255
Asn Ser Thr Glu Ser Arg Asp Glu Leu Tyr Asp Val Phe Gln Pro Leu
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Ala Lys Lys Tyr Gln Asp Thr Leu Arg Phe Ala Phe Leu Asp Ala Val
275 280 285

Arg Tyr Gly Ala Val Ala Lys Gln Met Asn Val Glu Ser Asp Trp Pro
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 Thr Thr Glu Leu Thr Ala Lys Ala Met Thr Lys Phe Val Gly Asp Phe
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 Val Asp Gly Lys Leu Gln Pro Lys Ile Lys Ser Gln Pro Ile Pro Glu
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 Ser Gln Glu Asp Leu Val Val Leu Val Ala Asp Asn Phe Asp Asp Ile
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 Val Met Asp Glu Thr Lys Asp Val Leu Val Glu Phe Tyr Ala Pro Trp
 370 375 380
 Cys Gly His Cys Lys Asn Leu Ala Pro Thr Tyr Glu Lys Leu Ala Glu
 385 390 395 400
 Glu Tyr Ser Asp Asp Ser Asn Val Val Val Ala Lys Ile Asp Ala Thr
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 Glu Asn Asp Ile Ser Val Ser Ile Ser Gly Phe Pro Thr Ile Met Phe
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 Phe Lys Ala Asn Asp Lys Val Asn Pro Val Arg Tyr Glu Gly Asp Arg
 435 440 445
 Thr Leu Glu Asp Leu Ser Ala Phe Ile Asp Lys His Ala Ser Phe Glu
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<213> Homo sapiens

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<211> 533

<212> DNA

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<223> n = a,t,g, or c

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<211> 543

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

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<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

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cggccagct cctgcagctc acgtgtcttc tgctcataga gggcctgcag ctgctcaactg	420
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<211> 488

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<213> Homo sapiens

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<223> n=a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (406)..(406)

<223> n=a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (455)..(455)

<223> n=a,t,g, or c

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aggagtgtct tcagagcgag gcagtcttac agcggggca	catntnccac ttggagagag	420
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<211> 468

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

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gccagggagc tgggggggtgg ctgagggctc aggctgttg	gggtggacct ctctctgggc	240
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<211> 459

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

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<223> n = a,t,g, or c

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<222> (328) .. (329)

<223> n = a,t,g, or c

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tgttctcctt	attcctttca	gacaccagtg	tggcgctgac	attggcaggt	ggaggggagc	180
tgccagggag	ctggggggtg	gctgagggct	caggctgctt	ggggtgacc	tctctctggg	240
ccgcccacggt	ttcagctcca	tccctgcctt	ccagtttcct	ctccatggtc	gccaccagga	300
tcttgagcca	cgtgttctcc	gtaagagnnt	tttctgaggc	atcggccagc	tcctgcagct	360
tgcgagccag	ctcctgcagc	tcacgtgtct	tctgctcata	gagggcctgc	agctgctcac	420
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<210> 17

<211> 434

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 17

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<210> 18

<211> 440

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

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<222> (218)..(218)

<223> n = a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (227)..(227)

<223> n = a,t,g, or c

<220>

<221> misc_feature

<222> (237) .. (237)

<223> n = a,t,g, or c

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caggatcttgc agccacgtgt tctcggttaag gaggtttctt gaggcatcgg ccagtcctg	360
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<210> 19

<211> 446

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 19

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<210> 20

<211> 440

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

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<211> 441

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

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<211> 437

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

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<213> Homo sapiens

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<211> 441

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

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<211> 414

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

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<213> Homo sapiens

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<211> 350

<212> DNA

<213> Homo sapiens

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<210> 29

<211> 116

<212> PRT

<213> Homo sapiens

<400> 29

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Ser Gln His Leu Ile Thr Glu Val Thr Thr Asp Thr Phe Trp Glu Val
35 40 45
Val Leu Gln Lys Gln Asp Val Leu Leu Tyr Tyr Ala Pro Trp Cys
50 55 60
Gly Phe Cys Pro Ser Leu Asn His Ile Phe Ile Gln Leu Ala Arg Asn
65 70 75 80
Leu Pro Met Asp Thr Phe Thr Val Ala Arg Ile Asp Val Ser Gln Asn
85 90 95
Asp Leu Pro Trp Glu Phe Met Val Asp Arg Leu Pro Thr Val Leu Phe
100 105 110
Phe Pro Cys Asn
115

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(57) Abstract: Reagents which regulate human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme and reagents which bind to human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme gene products can play a role in preventing, ameliorating, or correcting dysfunctions or disorders including, but not limited to, cancer, diabetes, and obesity.

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International Application No

PCT/EP 01/10125

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	C12Q1/68	C12Q1/533	G01N33/573	A61K48/00	A61P1/00
	A61P5/50	A61P35/00			

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C12N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the International search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

SEQUENCE SEARCH, EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, BIOSIS

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	<p>DATABASE EM_HUM 'Online! EMBL; 15 March 1999 (1999-03-15)</p> <p>ANDERSSON ET AL.: "Homo sapiens clone 25100 mRNA sequence, complete cds." retrieved from EBI, accession no. AF131780 Database accession no. AF131780 XP002198786</p> <p>the whole document</p> <p>-& DATABASE SWALL 'Online! 1 May 1999 (1999-05-01)</p> <p>NDERSSON ET AL.: "Hypothetical 37.7 kDa protein" retrieved from EBI, accession no. 095887 Database accession no. 095887 XP002198787</p> <p>the whole document</p> <p>& ANAL_BIOCHEM, vol. 236, 1996, pages 107-113, XP000857646</p> <p>& GENOME RES,</p>	1, 4, 18, 19, 25
X		1, 4, 18, 19, 25



Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.



Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the International filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the International filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

& document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

14 May 2002

Date of mailing of the international search report

31/05/2002

Name and mailing address of the ISA

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Authorized officer

Ceder, O

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 01/10125

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
	vol. 7, no. 4, 1997, pages 353-358, XP000867830 ---	
X	DATABASE EM_EST 'Online! EMBL; 8 June 2000 (2000-06-08) HEGDE ET AL.: "EST" retrieved from EBI, accession no. AW959209 Database accession no. AW959209 XP002198788 the whole document ---	1,18,19
X	DATABASE EM_EST 'Online! EMBL; 13 March 1999 (1999-03-13) OTTENWALD ET AL.: "EST" retrieved from EBI, accession no. HSM006372 Database accession no. AL048830 XP002198789 the whole document ---	1
A	US 6 001 632 A (BRAXTON SCOTT MICHAEL ET AL) 14 December 1999 (1999-12-14) cited in the application the whole document ---	1-71
A	TASANEN ET AL.: "Promoter of the gene for the multifunctional protein disulfide isomerase polypeptide" THE JOURNAL OF BIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY, vol. 267, no. 16, 5 June 1992 (1992-06-05), pages 11513-11519, XP002198785 cited in the application ---	
P,X	WO 01 12790 A (INCYTE GENOMICS INC ;YUE HENRY (US); BANDMAN OLGA (US); BAUGHN MAR) 22 February 2001 (2001-02-22) Seq Id Nos 8 and 16 abstract; claims ---	1-71
P,X	DATABASE EM_HUM 'Online! EMBL; 15 May 2001 (2001-05-15) ISOGAI ET AL.: "Homo sapiens cDNA FLJ14558 fis" retrieved from EBI, accession no. AK027464 Database accession no. AK027464 XP002198790 the whole document ---	1,4,18, 19,25
T	-& DATABASE SWALL 'Online! . 1 December 2001 (2001-12-01) ISOGAI ET AL.: "cDNA FLJ14558 fis" retrieved from EBI, accession no. Q96K53 Database accession no. Q96K53 XP002198791 the whole document -----	1,4,18, 19,25

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

Continuation of Box I.1

Although claims 68-71 are directed to a method of treatment of the human/animal body, the search has been carried out and based on the alleged effects of the compound/composition.

Continuation of Box I.1

Rule 39.1(iv) PCT - Method for treatment of the human or animal body by therapy

Continuation of Box I.2

Present claims 13-17, 60, 62 and 68-71 relate to compounds/methods defined by reference to desirable characteristics or properties, namely binding to any polynucleotide of claim 1, or to any polypeptide of claim 4, or being identified by the method of claim 10-12, or modulating the function of a human protein disulfide isomerase-like enzyme.

The claims cover all compounds/methods having this characteristic or property, whereas the application provides support within the meaning of Article 6 PCT and/or disclosure within the meaning of Article 5 PCT for only a very limited number of such compounds/methods. In the present case, the claims so lack support, and the application so lacks disclosure, that a meaningful search over the whole of the claimed scope is impossible. Independent of the above reasoning, the claims also lack clarity (Article 6 PCT). An attempt is made to define the compound/method by reference to a result to be achieved. Again, this lack of clarity in the present case is such as to render a meaningful search over the whole of the claimed scope impossible. Consequently, the search has been carried out for those parts of the claims which appear to be clear, supported and disclosed, namely those parts relating to the compound being antibodies to the polypeptides of claim 4 or being polynucleotides of claim 1.

The applicant's attention is drawn to the fact that claims, or parts of claims, relating to inventions in respect of which no international search report has been established need not be the subject of an international preliminary examination (Rule 66.1(e) PCT). The applicant is advised that the EPO policy when acting as an International Preliminary Examining Authority is normally not to carry out a preliminary examination on matter which has not been searched. This is the case irrespective of whether or not the claims are amended following receipt of the search report or during any Chapter II procedure.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/EP 01/10125

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date		Patent family member(s)		Publication date
US 6001632	A	14-12-1999	US 5798249 A AU 3066197 A WO 9743426 A1		25-08-1998 05-12-1997 20-11-1997
WO 0112790	A	22-02-2001	AU 6911300 A WO 0112790 A2		13-03-2001 22-02-2001

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